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ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA - PAGE 11

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1981

Established 1837

Papal Envoy Goes to Ulster in Bid to Visit Sands at Jail

The Associated Press
IELFAST — Pope John Paul I's personal envoy arrived Tuesday in Northern Ireland's Maze prison, where Bobby Sands, an Irish Republican Army guerrilla, is being held on the verge of death in the 59th day of his hunger strike. Protestant leaders angrily denounced the visit, which came amid rising fears of all-out sectarian violence in the British-ruled province if Mr. Sands died.

Haig, White House Differ on Embargo

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The White House, taking a different approach than that of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., emphasized a total trade embargo on the Viet Union was "one of many options" that President Reagan had chosen if the Russians invaded Poland. On Saturday, Mr. Haig said in Associated Press interview that he would not impose a total trade embargo in the event of an invasion. "There would be an internal or external aggression by the Viet Union," there would be a cross-the-board "cutoff in trade, aid and other assistance," he said. On Monday, Larry Speakes, the White House press secretary, reminded reporters at a briefing that Mr. Reagan had repeated declined to say what options he would pick in hypothetical cases. Mr. Haig cited "one of the options, and I'm not going to rule in or out or put priority on any option."

Polish Aide Says Bloc Losing Faith in Party

By Brian Mooney
Reuters
WARSAW — A senior Communist Party Politburo member said in a speech published Tuesday that Poland's Soviet-bloc allies were losing faith in the ability of the party to solve the country's crisis. Referring to the activists' desire to replace the traditional Communist structure, in which all power springs from the party leadership, he told a group of party intellectuals: "The Torun meeting of horizontal-structure activists has seriously weakened our friends' faith in the party's ability to overcome the crisis."

Reagan Budget Appears Close to Victory

By William J. Eaton and Paul Houston
Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — President Reagan, preparing for a dramatic return to public life before a joint session of Congress on Tuesday night, appeared close to victory in the House on his plan to reduce government spending. Even Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, virtually conceded Monday that Mr. Reagan had the votes to win as the president prepared for his first public appearance since he was wounded in an assassination attempt on March 30. Mr. Reagan's aides also reported an administration agreement with three Republican senators who had attacked his budget proposal by their unexpected opposition in committee before the Easter recess. As a result, the way was clear for passage of the president's spending program in the Senate.

Tanzanian Force To Quit Uganda

United Press International
DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — Tanzania announced Tuesday that it had begun a total withdrawal of its security force of 10,000 troops from Uganda despite last-minute appeals from the Kampala government. Ugandan officials in Kampala had no immediate comment on the Tanzanian move, which diplomats said could further weaken President Milton Obote's hold on power. Uganda has been plagued by violence, political divisions and dire economic difficulties since the 1971-72 reign of Idi Amin. The Tanzanian army invaded Uganda in April 1979, to help depose him.



British soldiers halting traffic outside the Ulster town where a militiaman was killed Tuesday.

Japan Accuses U.S. of Failing To Consult on Lifting Sanctions

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service
TOKYO — Premier Zenko Suzuki accused the Reagan administration Tuesday of failing to consult Japan sufficiently before it lifted the grain embargo against the Soviet Union. It is rare for a Japanese premier to publicize his resentment toward Washington, and Mr. Suzuki's comments were especially characteristic of one who is to meet soon with the U.S. president. Mr. Suzuki goes to Washington next week for his first meetings with President Reagan — meetings already complicated by disputes over automobile exports and defense issues. His comments reflect a lingering unhappiness with what Japan considers inconsistent application of sanctions against the Soviet Union for its intervention in Afghanistan.

French Communist Party Gives Boost to Mitterrand

By Jonathan Kandell
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The French Communist Party called on its supporters Tuesday to vote for Socialist Francois Mitterrand, giving him a large boost in what seems to be a close runoff election on May 10 against President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The call was issued in a statement by the party's Central Committee, which met to analyze the reasons for the dismal vote achieved by the Communist candidate, Georges Marchais, in Sunday's first election round.

Pakistan, India Said to Prepare for A-Tests

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Sen. Alan Cranston says that both India and Pakistan are making "final preparations" on test sites for nuclear bomb explosions. The California Democrat, in a Senate speech Monday, offered what he called "recent evidence" from "sources within the executive branch" indicating that Pakistan was building a tunnel in the Baluchistan mountains 40 miles (64 kilometers) from the Afghan border, and he said that U.S. officials believed the construction was probably for a nuclear weapons test. Sen. Cranston, a main sponsor of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act, also said that since February, India had been undertaking "surface excavations for burial of a nuclear warhead for an underground test."

Israeli Down Syrian Copters Over Lebanon

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Israeli jet fighters shot down two Syrian helicopters over eastern Lebanon on Tuesday in what was officially described as a warning that Israel would not allow the Syrians to defeat the Lebanese Christians in the heavy fighting that has flared in recent weeks. A statement by the Israeli military command asserted that the helicopters had been "attacking and murdering Christians in Lebanon."

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Georges Marchais

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has already made it clear that he intends to make Communist support of Mr. Mitterrand a major campaign issue. On a rally on Monday night in the city of Dole, the president asserted that "if Francois Mitterrand is elected, we will see a Communist (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

APR 29 1981

Schmidt Rules Out Selling Arms to Saudis

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

RIYADH — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told the Saudi leadership Tuesday that it is not feasible now for West Germany to sell them weapons.

The chancellor's spokesman, Kurt Becker, said Mr. Schmidt told Crown Prince Fahd, who holds effective day-to-day control of government affairs here, that there would be a continuing review of West Germany's arms export policy, but that divisions on the issue within West German public opinion, cutting across party lines, were intense.

Mr. Schmidt's reply to a Saudi request for hundreds of tanks and sophisticated weapons systems was formulated so as to delay discussion of a deal without foreclosing the possibility that one might eventually be made.

Agonizing Issue

To do so, Mr. Schmidt sought to avoid losing face with the Saudis, West Germany's most important creditor and supplier of oil, while steering clear of a domestic political battle that he could conceivably lose.

The question of supplying a country with weapons that could

be used against Israel and the survivors of the Nazis' attempted liquidation of Europe's Jews has become an agonizing issue for many West Germans.

Reporting on conversations between Mr. Schmidt and the prince, Mr. Becker said, "A relaxation of the currently effective rules for weapons exports is considered by the chancellor as not feasible at this time."

Mr. Becker was referring to a 1971 Cabinet decision that prohibits the sale of West German arms to countries, notably in the Middle East, that are located in areas defined as crisis zones.

The review of the Cabinet ruling would continue, Mr. Becker said, with West Germany refusing to be "forced into a decision by another government" — presumably an allusion to both Saudi Arabia and Israel.

Mr. Schmidt told the Saudis that he hoped to find a parliamentary majority on the question of weapons exports. But he used a formula that avoided a commitment — clearly out of uncertainty that he could fulfill it — to alter the West German position in a way that would fully suit the Saudis.

Mr. Becker said the Saudis accepted the decision without any statement of disapproval.

He surmised that even after Mr. Schmidt had made his weapons policy known, both sides underscored their interest in strengthening all aspects of their relations. This appeared to directed at undoing concern in West Germany, strengthened by reports from industrialists visiting Saudi businessmen, that failure to provide the weapons would bring disadvantages in Saudi trade.

The assurances from the Saudis, Mr. Becker said, "went well beyond the vocabulary of politeness."

The Saudi request for West German weapons goes back to a visit to Bonn last summer by King Khalid. The Saudis are understood to be seeking a variety of arms suppliers, and the king asked Mr. Schmidt if West Germany would become involved.

U.S. Researcher Studies 'Whistling Ear' Phenomenon, Found in Many Tested, Could Aid in Diagnosis

By Philip J. Hiltz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Not long ago, Patrick Zurek, an electronics researcher studying the way sounds entering the ear interfere with each other, put a tiny microphone in his own ear. To his surprise, he heard his ear whistling.

The sounds were not echoes, nor was it a case of tinnitus — the ringing or roaring sounds some persons complain of hearing in their ears. Rather, it was a steady broadcast from the inside of his right ear. When he tested his left ear, he found a similar high-pitched whistle being broadcast from it.

He quickly asked a colleague to put a "bug" in his ear as well. His colleague's ears spoke even louder than Mr. Zurek's. Subsequently, he began a series of experiments with William Clark at the Central Institute for the Deaf in St. Louis to look for ear broadcasts in animals and people.

The ear, it turns out, not only receives but also sends out its own signals. When he began to check the medical literature, Mr. Zurek found several references to the phenomenon: In one case, a young woman gave off a whistle loud enough to be heard by others several feet away.

Mr. Zurek also came across several cases

in which anxious parents had brought children to doctors in hopes of a cure or an explanation of the odd noise coming from the children's ears.

His work is one of several unusual findings in the study of hearing in the past two or three years. In Britain, researchers found that when sounds are aimed into the ear canal, echoes are returned. It had never occurred to researchers to look for echoes in the ear before, Mr. Zurek said, because the assumption had been "that it was a one-way street. Sounds went in and were never seen again."

Another interesting finding in the work of Mr. Zurek and British researchers is that once sounds enter the ear canal, they interfere with each other. Two sounds meeting in the canal distort one another and set up other, harmonic tones as well.

The electronics work on acoustics has created a new area of research in the dynamics of hearing. Mr. Zurek speculates that the ear whistling may indicate a slightly damaged "feedback" system in the ear — a system that might help the ear to adjust by monitoring incoming sounds and amplifying or filtering noises. Such a system, if it exists, was unknown until Mr. Zurek struck the microphone in his ear.

Both the whistling ear and the interference patterns apparently originate in the cochlea, the fluid-filled spiral tube behind the eardrum. It is 23 chambers that the sound waves are conveyed to nerve ends and thus become signals that are sent on to the brain.

Greatest Distortion

Paradoxically, it has been found that the ears with the healthiest cochleas produce the greatest distortion in incoming sounds. Damaged cochleas produce very little distortion, for reasons the researchers have not yet uncovered.

Mr. Zurek said it was conceivable that the difference in distortion patterns might at some time be able to give accurate diagnoses of healthy or damaged cochleas. If healthy cochleas produce one kind of distortion, and damaged cochleas another, testing for the differences could allow doctors to recognize and treat the damaged cochlea.

In Mr. Zurek's experiments, 32 persons were checked for ear broadcasts, and exactly half were found to have them.

In testing 23 children, Mr. Zurek found no ear tones. But after giving the animals some doses of medium-loud noises, he found that two of the animals had developed full-blown cases of whistling ear.

Qadhafi Said to Urge Afghan Neutrality

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Col. Moamer Qadhafi of Libya, one of the Soviet Union's main allies in the Middle East, has called on the Kremlin to guarantee Afghanistan's independence and neutrality, a Libyan source said Tuesday.

Col. Qadhafi, who is on a two-day visit to Moscow, was also said to have urged an end to "all kinds of outside interference" in Afghanistan.

The Libyan leader, making his first visit to Moscow in more than four years, spoke during a dinner speech in the Kremlin on Monday night, hours after his arrival from Tripoli. The dinner was attended by Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev.

The source said Soviet officials had no immediate reaction to his comments about the situation in Afghanistan, where an estimated 85,000 Soviet troops are battling Moslem Afghan rebels. Islam is the state religion of Libya.

Tass reported that Mr. Brezhnev and Col. Qadhafi had "defined concretely" the terms of future Soviet-Libyan cooperation.

The news agency provided no specifics on what kind of cooperation was discussed, but a Libyan official denied that the two countries had agreed on a friendship and cooperation treaty of the type Moscow signed with Syria last October.

Western sources in Moscow suggested that the Kremlin might be reluctant to move closer to Col. Qadhafi's regime because of the adverse reaction to it from many countries.

The Soviet Union and Libya have extensive economic ties, and Moscow has provided Col. Qadhafi's regime with large shipments of arms.

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Another IRA guerrilla in the Maze, Francis Hughes, 25, was also in serious condition after 45 days without food, sources said.

Tuesday's arrests raised to 30 the number of IRA activists detained since Sunday night. The swoops were part of a crackdown on organizers of the campaign supporting Mr. Sands. They were rounded up under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. The police can hold them without charges for up to seven days.

Sinn Fein, the political arm of the IRA, reported that troops and police raided "more than 100 houses" in Catholic West Belfast.

A member of the locally recruited Ulster Defense Regiment was shot and killed when terrorists ambushed a three-man undercover squad in a van near Castlewelling, south of Belfast, a military spokesman said. Another militiaman was wounded in the attack, he said.

In Belfast, police reported that young Catholics attacked a patrol with gasoline bombs but dispersed when the officers fired a volley of plastic bullets.

Pope's Envoy in Belfast

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany to see the terrorist who starved himself to death there?"

Northern Ireland Secretary Humphrey Atkins repeated Britain's determination not to give in to Mr. Sands' demand for political-prisoner status "in name or fact."

"If Mr. Sands persists in his wish to commit suicide, that is his choice," he said after meeting Protestant leaders.

Father Magee met a British Foreign Office minister for half an hour in London before flying to Belfast.

Mr. Sands, 27, who is serving a 14-year sentence for possessing arms, was elected to the British

Parliament in a special election April 9. He has consumed only water since March 1.

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Belgium Ending Freeze on Prices

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The government will end its one-month price freeze for all products past Thursday, Deputy Premier Jose Desmetreux announced in Parliament on Tuesday.

The government froze prices for 30 days, as of April 1, to slow down increases in wages that are directly linked to rises in the consumer price index.

French Communist Party Gives Boost to Mitterrand

(Continued from Page 1)

order or Socialist disunity." Mr. Giscard d'Estaing went on to say that Mr. Mitterrand's program "is not social democratic — it is a Marxist program."

The president Monday received the personal backing of Jacques Chirac, the neo-Gaullist leader who ran third in the first election round. This has been followed by expressions of support from other ranking Gaullists as Mr. Giscard d'Estaing attempts to fashion a conservative front against the left.

Mr. Mitterrand, who narrowly lost the 1974 presidential election in an ideological confrontation between left and right, is hoping this time to add moderate voters to his leftist constituency by running against Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's seven-year record in office.

Instead of emphasizing his philosophical differences with the president, Mr. Mitterrand is mainly attacking the incumbent on the issues of rising unemployment and inflation.

During the last two days, the Socialist has received the support of

French Communist Party Gives Boost to Mitterrand

one neo-Gaullist legislator, Joel Le Tac, and of Michel Jobert, a former foreign minister under Georges Pompidou.

On Tuesday, Mr. Mitterrand began courting the environmentalist voters, whose 4-percent showing in Sunday's round makes them a potentially key factor in the runoff election. The environmentalists have been particularly critical of the French nuclear energy program, which under Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has become the most ambitious in the West.

Mr. Mitterrand asserted that unclear plans were necessary, but sought to distance himself from the president's position by telling an environmentalist audience that the Socialist program favored "a more harmonious balance" between atomic energy, coal, and other fuel sources.

But Tuesday's political events were dominated by the meeting of the Communist Central Committee, whose 145 members gathered at the party headquarters in Paris to begin an internal debate over the Communist election setback that could eventually culminate in a severe shake-up of the leadership.

Steep Decline

The Sunday election results showed a steep drop in Communist support even in districts which the party considers its strongholds. In the working-class suburbs of Paris — part of the so-called "Red Belt" where Communist mayors are numerous — only 27.29 percent of the voters backed Mr. Marchais, far less than the 44 percent who backed the party in the 1978 legislative elections.

In Mr. Marchais' own fiefdom of Val de Marne, also near Paris, the Communist vote was 8 percentage points less than in 1978.

In a front-page editorial in Tuesday's edition of L'Humanite, the party organ, Rene Audrieu, a Politburo member, conceded that "this setback is grave." But Mr. Audrieu, who represents the entrenched leadership that has in recent years steered the party on a solitary, pro-Moscow and dogmatically Marxist course, asserted that "the defeat which we have suffered ... does not condemn our fundamental political line."

Some party spokesmen have attributed the low percentage received by Mr. Marchais to fears by Communist voters that unless they backed Mr. Mitterrand in the first election round, no leftist candidate would receive enough support to move on to the May 10 election. The point made by these Communist analysts was that the party's showing was a fluke, and that its support would return to its traditional 20-percent share of the electorate in future elections.

Voters Exasperated

But Sunday's election returns indicated that in some districts, Communist voters were so exasperated with Mr. Marchais that they cast their ballots for conservative candidates. In the area north of Lille, for example, almost a quarter of the Communist electorate backed Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Chirac, while Mr. Mitterrand showed no increase over previous Socialist electoral scores.

Non-Communist political analysts have attributed the party's decline to a backlash against unpopular policies pursued by Mr. Marchais and the other Communist leaders. After flirting with a moderate Eurocommunist stand in the late 1970s, the party leadership moved firmly back into the Soviet camp in foreign policy, supporting the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and initially attacking the dissenting union movement in Poland. The party did not gain any votes either from its controversial campaign against mostly black and North African immigrants.

But in the view of some political commentators, the biggest source of discouragement for Communist voters was the increase in their party leadership on the Socialist — to the point that it was difficult to know if the party was more interested in defeating Mr. Mitterrand than President Giscard d'Estaing. The party's main concern in recent years has been to recapture its dominant position on the left, which it lost to the resurgent Socialist Party.

Mr. Mitterrand and other Socialist Party leaders have been careful not to gloat over the poor Communist showing.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

New Wall Posters Appear at Peking University

PEKING — Two more wall posters appeared at Peking University on Tuesday opposing the official media campaign against Bai Hua, a Chinese writer and filmmaker.

The posters called for broad support for Mr. Bai, who has been condemned by Chinese authorities for violating the nation's Socialist principles and casting doubts on the leadership of Mao.

Since the Democracy Wall movement of 1979, wall posters have been banned. But they have started to reappear since the campaign began against Mr. Bai.

Agnew Ordered to Pay State in Kickback Case

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — A circuit judge has ruled that former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew accepted kickbacks from engineers while he was governor of Maryland and must pay the state \$248,735 for violating the public trust. The payment represents \$147,500 in kickbacks plus \$101,235 in interest.

Judge Bruce Williams ruled Monday that evidence presented at a trial proved that in 1967 and 1968 Mr. Agnew was engaged in an unlawful relationship with two associates, L.H. Hammerman and Jerome Wolff, to solicit kickbacks from consulting engineers who were awarded highway contracts. He said Mr. Agnew accepted money directly from two engineers, Lester Matz and Allen Green.

The case grew out of the federal investigation that led to Mr. Agnew's resignation in 1973 as vice president under President Richard M. Nixon and his plea of no contest to a tax-evasion charge. The civil suit was filed by three citizens, and the state of Maryland joined as a plaintiff last fall. Mr. Agnew's lawyer said he would appeal.

Floods Isolate More Refugee Camps in Somalia

MOGADISHU, Somalia — Two more refugee camps, housing 46,000 people, have been isolated by floods in Hirran province, government officials reported Tuesday.

More heavy rains Monday night cut off the camps north of the provincial capital of Belet Uen, and supplies were being brought in by boat.

Two other refugee camps have been isolated since flooding began earlier this month. Hundreds of thousands of refugees have fled Somalia amid the war in the Ogaden desert in neighboring Ethiopia.

Iran Open to Criticism, Interior Minister Says

TEHRAN — Iran's interior minister said Tuesday that the government was willing to hear criticism from opposition groups following violent street clashes between security forces and pro-radical demonstrators.

Ayatollah Mohammed Reza Mahdavi-Kani, the interior minister, condemned the conflict as illegal and said there was no need for such clashes. "If there are any shortcomings in government circles, the government is approachable for discussion and will accept constructive criticism," he said.

Hospital sources said two persons died from bullet wounds during a rally Monday, which drew 100,000 supporters of a radical Islamic guerrilla group. The rally was dispersed when security forces lobbed tear gas and fired into the air to stop political factions from attacking each other with stones and knives.

10 Held in U.S. in Plan to Invade Dominica

NEW ORLEANS — Ten alleged mercenaries have been arrested with a van full of automatic weapons and explosives and have been accused of planning to invade the island of Dominica, officials said Tuesday. It appeared that the men planned to overthrow the government of Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles.

There were few details about the plan, but Mike Hall, an Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms agent, said the 10 men had "somebody they could place in power if the coup was successful." Mr. Hall said federal agents learned of the plan when an undercover agent was offered \$15,000 to get the men to the Caribbean nation.

The men, eight Americans and two Canadians, were arrested last Monday at a marina near New Orleans as they arrived to embark on their mission, agents said. Their alleged leader was identified as Michael Eugene Perdue of Houston. Police in Dominica said last month that they had broken up a coup plot involving an unnamed American living in Texas.

Japan Criticizes Reagan Over Lifting of Embargo

(Continued from Page 1)

the policy of reviewing Soviet requests for development loans and credits on a case-by-case basis. They said that few exemptions had been granted since the sanctions were imposed.

The premier acknowledged that he was aware of Mr. Reagan's presidential campaign statements promising to lift the grain embargo. But he said he was surprised at the timing because of the uncertainties involving Poland. The Reagan administration has stated that extensive economic sanctions would be applied if Soviet forces invaded that country.

On the issue of defense, Mr. Suzuki said that Japan would continue to improve its defense capability, but he added, "We will not conceive of any such notion as filling the void created by the 7th Fleet moving to the Persian Gulf or the Indian Ocean, even if requested. We will defend our own land and territorial sea without depending excessively upon the United States, and any move into the Indian Ocean for the protection of sea lanes — in other words, any such moves beyond our immediate territorial land and peripheral waters — would not be permissible under our constitution."

Mr. Suzuki said he was aware of the general idea of a joint anti-Soviet force in the Indian Ocean, but added that he had received no specific suggestions that Japan join it.

Military Expansion Ordered

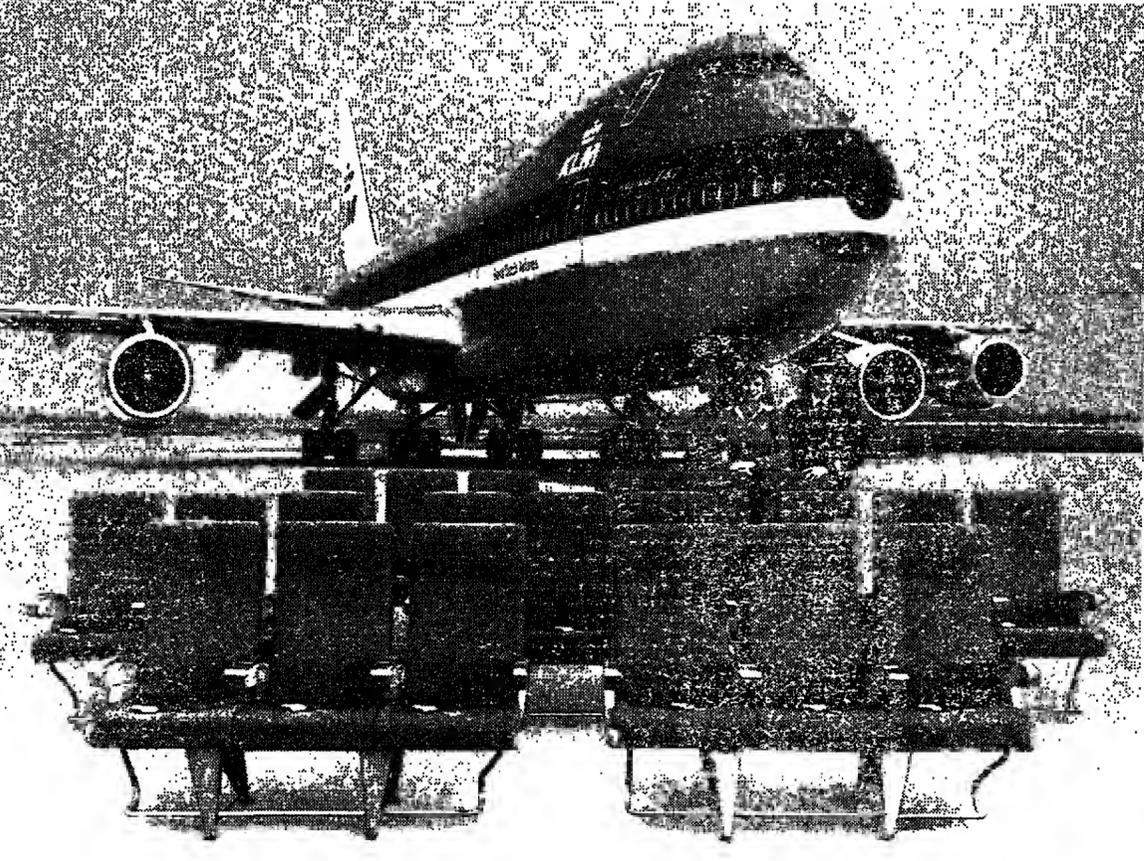
TOKYO (Reuters) — Premier Suzuki has ordered Japan's defense establishment to complete a planned military expansion by 1987, a defense agency spokesman said Tuesday.

Japanese government sources said it was hoped the decision, made at a meeting of the National Defense Council, would satisfy U.S. requests to Japan for major defense increases to help cope with what Washington sees as Soviet military expansion in Asia.

The agency spokesman said the new program, overlapping a current \$14-billion 1979-84 buildup plan, was designed to make Japan able to defend itself against small-scale aggression.

Bank Strike in Sweden

STOCKHOLM — The first bank strike in Swedish history sharply curtailed financial operations Tuesday as the 40,000-member bank employees' union began a three-day walkout, bank officials said.



Stretch your legs! We grounded 21 seats on every KLM 747-B.

We took 21 seats out to put more comfort in KLM's better business class.

KLM gives its Business Class passengers more comfort to more places with more service. We've added extra legroom on our 747s. We guarantee you two-abreast seating on our DC-10s. And KLM's new better Business Class has separate cabins that are really quiet and relaxing. You'll also enjoy a choice of entrees from a special Business Class menu, free wine, free champagne for music and movies, free flight slippers—

even a hot towel to refresh yourself. We'll give you free drinks too, and a beautiful Delft-design ceramic coaster.

KLM offers this intercontinental Business Class on routes between Amsterdam and the U.S.A., Canada, Mexico, Kenya, South Africa, the Middle East and most destinations in the Far East.

For a new better Business Class to more business places, you can rely on KLM.



The reliable airline of Holland

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مكازم النجف

Disturbing Panel Is Expected to Urge Tough Steps Aid in Diagramming Illegal U.S. Entries From Caribbean

Both the whistling car and the items apparently originate from a fluid-filled space, the diagram shows. It is in the cockpit area where some signals that are received from the cockpit are processed and then sent to the engine.

Paradoxically, it has been the most serious distortion in the cockpit area. For reasons the manufacturer does not know, the engine has become increasingly unreliable.

Mr. Zurek said it was not possible to determine the exact time when the engine failed or whether it was caused by a healthy or damaged engine. The engine could have failed at any time, but the fact that the engine failed at the time it did suggests that the engine was already in poor condition.

In Mr. Zurek's opinion, the engine was checked for wear and tear before the flight. In testing 22 cylinders, the engine was found to have two of them in poor condition. But after the flight, the engine was found to have two of the cylinders in poor condition.

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The attorney general is chairman of the task force, which includes the secretaries of seven other Cabinet departments.

Review of Earlier Study

The panel was established by Mr. Reagan two months ago to review the proposals of another study group, the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, headed by the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh. Eight of the 16 members of the select commission were appointed by former President Jimmy Carter.

The Hesburgh commission recommended a one-time amnesty for most illegal aliens, an increase in Border Patrol strength along the Mexican border, and civil and criminal penalties for employers who hire illegal aliens.

The boldest step being studied by the Reagan administration is the interdiction of Haitian vessels on the high seas. Haitians have been arriving in southern Florida at a rate of more than 1,000 a month since January, 1980.

Under this proposal, boats would be stopped and searched for evidence of intent to violate U.S. immigration laws. Refugee claims would be adjudicated aboard a Coast Guard vessel. Those persons not eligible to enter the United States would be returned to Haiti, assuming the Haitian government would take back its citizens, as it has in the past.

The Justice Department's office of legal counsel, in a formal opinion for the attorney general, said the president had the necessary power for such an operation, but to further strengthen his hand, department lawyers have prepared a first draft of a bill that would permit federal authorities to enforce the immigration laws beyond U.S. territorial limits.

Transportation Department officials have privately expressed reservations about such an operation, contending that it might divert Coast Guard resources from drug enforcement, search and rescue missions and other important activities.



ALL ABOARD — Deputy Premier Robert Welch of Ontario had problems christening the new Antrak passenger train, the Maple Leaf, but he succeeded on the third attempt. The ceremony, in Niagara Falls, Ontario, was one of several on the Toronto-to-New York route.

NEWS Other Young Black Man and Dead Near Atlanta

broader support for Mr. ...

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Boston's Mayor Assailed in Fiscal Crisis

By Michael Knight

BOSTON — Public anger over the city's worsening financial crisis is beginning to focus increasingly on Mayor Kevin H. White despite his earlier optimism that blame would be directed elsewhere.

Long-simmering public resentment against what critics have called the mayor's often-lavish personal style and his use of city funds to build and protect a powerful political patronage machine have combined in recent weeks with a growing public perception that the city is sliding into bankruptcy.

The results have included demands by the City Council that any financial plan include sharp cuts on the mayor's nearly absolute statutory powers, and rallies in which crowds blame him for the city's problems and shout for his resignation.

Also affected, according to political insiders in Boston, is what appears to be Mr. White's reawakening ambition for higher state or national office after 13 years as mayor.

Plaza on Monday afternoon. The center was formed in the late 1970s to oppose court-ordered school desegregation and has since become a general-purpose community organization.

The crowd, including laid-off police officers and firefighters and their sympathizers, as well as members of neighborhood organizations, responded with chants of "recall, recall" — an endorsement of a City Council plan to enable voters to use petitions to remove elected city officials, such as the mayor, from office.

Earlier this month, Mr. White predicted that voters would "go into a rage" when they began to see the first effects of the tax-cutting measure, which is expected to reduce revenues by 70 percent over the next five years.

The anger at the mayor began to surface with a statewide poll that indicated that more than half the voters think local officials statewide are implementing the fiscal measure in a way designed to prove it unworkable. In Boston, nearly two-thirds of those interviewed said they thought Mr. White was pursuing that tactic with plans to lay off police officers, firefighters and public-works employees.

As late as March, the mayor was saying that the blame for the city's financial problems would fall on the Boston School Committee, the state legislature or the City Council, instead of on him.

More Refugee Cases

Two more refugees ...

... of the 21-year-old man ...

... of the 21-year-old man ...

... of the 21-year-old man ...

Justice John Paul Stevens wrote: "After all, death cases are indeed different in kind from all other litigation. The penalty, once imposed, is irrevocable."

Justice Thurgood Marshall expressed a similar view, saying that if a mistake was found in a death-penalty case after a person was executed, "the wrong that has been done can never be corrected."

The Rehnquist opinion also provided a rare glimpse at the court's concerns for the security of its own personnel. Last Feb. 1, a 26-year-old librarian who had been working at the Supreme Court for three months was murdered during a night robbery on a Capitol Hill street near the court. No suspect has been arrested.

Guatemalan Pipeline Blasted by Guerrillas

GUATEMALA CITY — Suspected leftist guerrillas blew up an oil pipeline in central Guatemala in the first reported rebel attack on the nation's oil industry, according to the newspaper Prensa Libre.

The newspaper's correspondent in the department of Alta Verapaz, 220 miles (350 kilometers) north of the capital, said Monday that the attack shut off the flow of crude oil from the Chiseq field near the Mexican border.

Meanwhile, there was no activity Monday in the city's school financial crisis, as all sides appeared ready to accept the intervention of Superior Court Judge Thomas R. Morse Jr.

The anger being directed at the mayor has been building for weeks

Japanese Entry Wins Bennett Balloon Race

MILLARTON, N.D. — Two men who failed three times in their attempt to fly a helium balloon from Japan to the United States have won the Gordon Bennett Cup Race.

Ben Abruzzo of the United States, one of the three men who flew a balloon across the Atlantic, and Rocky Aoki of Japan touched down in a field near the North Dakota hamlet Monday after drifting about 1,350 miles (2,160 kilometers). They beat 10 other balloons from five nations.

The winners were aboard official Japanese entry, the Benihana, which took off Saturday from Fountain Valley, Calif., near Los Angeles.

"We could have maybe made another 40 or 50 miles before dark," Mr. Abruzzo said, "but we didn't have enough ballast left for another night in the air. We were just happy to find a nice place to land."

Last year's Gordon Bennett Cup winner, Cloud Dancer, came down about 40 miles northwest of Las Vegas on Sunday morning.

The event was begun in Paris in 1906 by James Gordon Bennett Jr., publisher of the New York Herald, whose Paris edition became the International Herald Tribune. It was an annual event until World War II and was revived in 1979.

... of the 21-year-old man ...

Criticism, Interrogation of Priest

Interior minister said ...

... of the 21-year-old man ...

King Juan Carlos Visits Italy

King Juan Carlos of Spain ...

... of the 21-year-old man ...

AND CHINOIS

STOCKHOLM ...

... of the 21-year-old man ...

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Gold Medal

Israeli Labor Party's Economist Likes to Think Small

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM — Whenever he contemplates the enormity of the problem of salvaging Israel's deficit-ridden economy, Haim Ben-Shahar, the opposition Labor Party's finance minister-in-waiting, likes to think small.

Ben-Shahar, a soft-spoken and articulate theorist with virtually no previous experience in politics, was selected by the Labor Party leader, Shimon Peres, for what could be the most crucial portfolio in the next government as Labor returns to power in the June 30 general election.

'Gimmicky' Charge
The 46-year-old economist, who was educated at New York University, recently outlined his program for bringing Israel's runaway annual inflation rate of 130 percent under control, reducing a burdensome balance of payments deficit of \$5 billion and ending the stagnation in real economic growth that he considers as ominous a threat to Israel's survival as all of the rejectionist Arab states combined.

When viewed against the popular tax-cutting and price-slashing program being carried out by the ruling Likud government's finance minister, Yoram Aridor, Mr. Ben-Shahar's plan is not considered to be the imaginings of Israel's inflation-weary electorate.

But the Labor Party's chief economist contemptuously regards Mr. Aridor's efforts as "election-eve gimmickry," and remains firmly convinced that Israel's economic salvation lies in time-tested, methodical and unemotional measures to restore confidence in the government and revive a willingness by Israelis to invest in growth.

Until 1973, Mr. Ben-Shahar stressed, Israel's growth rate was among the highest in the world, a remarkable achievement considering it was denied access to nearly all the Third World markets as a result of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr. Ben-Shahar's plan is to cut the gross national product would be 40 or 50 percent higher than it is today, and we would have been able to support our heavy defense budget, while at the same time providing all the needed social services and maintaining our high standard of living," Mr. Ben-Shahar said.

But instead, he said, the government's unrestrained spending for military requirements and social needs far outstripped available resources, leading to a loss of confidence in the government, which in turn fueled inflation and led to the current predicament.

Lost Confidence
"Our entrepreneurs have lost confidence in the government. They're afraid of expanding an industrial plant, or building a new one, because they might get stuck badly. The result is the worst kind of stagnation, and continually spiraling inflation," he pretty basic, but that's what's happening," Mr. Ben-Shahar said.

To reverse the trend, Mr. Ben-Shahar proposes to tackle the problem of stagnated growth first, and then, when the psychological climate for investment is improved, return to the question of inflation "with the right policy and the right combination of steps to achieve something."

Prime Minister Menachem Begin's hard-nosed, budget-cutting former finance minister, Yigael Hurwitz, was on the right track, Mr. Ben-Shahar said, but his approach was one-dimensional.

"He tried to cut the budget, but he was holding down growth. He did not create an alternative, and investments continued to go down," Mr. Ben-Shahar added. Mr. Hurwitz's resignation over the

Cabinet's unwillingness to pare spending forced Mr. Begin to call early elections.

Appeal to Youth
If Labor returns to power, Mr. Ben-Shahar said, he will redirect government incentives for industrial growth away from capital-intensive projects toward labor-intensive projects mainly in the science-based industries that are the backbone of Israel's industrial economy — electronics, medical equipment and other technological products

derived from research and development.
"We will create an interest among young, educated Israelis to stay here and work, because we can create jobs with the salaries they want," Mr. Ben-Shahar said. To do that, he said, the government should modify its investment incentive program, possibly eliminating "strings" tied to capital grants and loans, and providing instead genuine risk capital.

"I'm ready to risk government

capital on industrial growth. I want to be partners in growth, we can get shares without the government won't control industry, but we will share in risk, and the government can't hold the largest portfolio hot around," Mr. Ben-Shahar said.

"Wrecked economies were recovered with gimmicks. We in the right combination of change the psychological climate and policy, so that the psychology supported by reality," he added.

PLO Planning to Increase Political Pressure on U.S.

By Pranay B. Gupta

BEIRUT — While stressing its willingness to establish contacts with the Reagan administration, the Palestine Liberation Organization says it will increase political pressures designed to affect American interests in the Middle East unless the United States is flexible on Palestinian issues.

"To us now, it's not a matter of putting a box of explosives to blow up an American building or something like that," said Salah Khalaf, the chairman of the PLO. "What we mean are things like boycotting American products and stirring up Arab public opinion. When we talk

about hitting at American interests, we don't mean grenades, only in political terms."

"We hope there will be a change in American policy toward us," Mr. Khalaf said in an interview in Beirut. "As long as that policy has not changed, we will be hostile to the American administration and its interests."

Mr. Khalaf's remarks were made shortly after the Palestine National Council ended nine days of meetings in Damascus last week. It was the first meeting of the 314 members of the group in more than two years. The council held elections for the 15 places on the PLO executive committee, and

that group unanimously re-elected Mr. Arafat chairman.

Arab analysts and Western diplomats in Beirut and Damascus say that Mr. Arafat emerged from the council meeting stronger than before. He succeeded in placing a third member of his guerrilla group, al-Fatah, on the executive committee and prompted the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine to rejoin the committee. The Popular Front left seven years ago in a policy dispute with Fatah.

Mr. Arafat also succeeded in keeping two other groups, the Palestine Liberation Front and the Palestine Popular Struggle Front, off the committee. These actions, according to a senior Western dip-

lomat in Beirut, underlined Arafat's "dominant position" in the organization.

The council's final declaration, at the urging of Mr. Arafat, others, had a relatively moderate tone that showed no marked change in policy.

"I believe the direction that PNC displayed has been toward moderation," said Mr. Khalaf, who is widely believed to have been among the leaders of the September, a group that has jacked plans and that attacked the Israeli team at the 1972 Olympics in Munich. He said this "definitely strengthened the hand of Arafat, since he himself is moderate."

Mr. Khalaf repeatedly sought to stress that terrorism was not what he had in mind when he said in a speech in Damascus that it was "not to 'fight' the danger, but to oppose the Palestinian cause. Khalaf pressed then for the formation of a special guerrilla force to strike American interests in the Middle East.

In the interview in Beirut, he said: "When we talk about hitting at American interests in the Arab world, what we mean is taking positive steps in political terms."

These steps, he said, would include increased lobbying of Arab allies who could then pressure the Palestinian cause with Reagan administration.

Specifically, Mr. Khalaf said the recent visit of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. to Saudi Arabia, where Saudi leaders told that the Palestinian danger in the Middle East stability was not to the PFF and the National Party, Khalaf and other PLO officials such as Mahmud Labadi, Arafat's spokesman, and Mr. Abu Shrar, a member of Fatah's revolutionary committee, said PLO had been instrumental in suading the Saudis to express views.

Opposition's Hopes
Vause Raw, leader of the small opposition New Republic Party, said in Durban that a vote for the National Party was no longer realistic. "Those who hoped in vain for change from within the National Party must now choose another political vehicle," he said.

Mr. Raw's party hopes to add eight seats to the nine it held in the previous Parliament. But many observers believe it will lose votes to the PFF and the National Party.

Other contenders are the rightist National Conservative Party — led by onetime Information Minister Cornelius Mulder and formed after he left the government in the midst of a scandal in 1978 — and a white supremacist pressure group called the Aksie Eie Toekoms, which is fielding candidates as independents. Neither is expected to make much impact.

The Citizen, a usually pro-government newspaper, said Tuesday that only the National Party could effect change. It dismissed as "politically irrelevant" opposition efforts to influence what it called the battle shaping up between black nationalism and Afrikaner nationalism.

The opposition Rand Daily Mail urged voters to give Mr. Botha "a jolt toward change" by strengthening the PFF's standing in Parliament.

Scottish Airports Shut by Strike
Air Controllers

LONDON — Scottish airports Prestwick, Glasgow and Edinburgh closed Tuesday as British air traffic controllers moved on strike to new locations.

The morning shift of control at Scotland's three biggest airports failed to report for work, but afternoon shifts was expected, it was the pattern in London Prestwick on Monday, when 400 of scheduled flights were halted.

Some flights to Scotland were rerouted to London or Manchester.

The air controllers belong to civil service unions whose 530 members are demanding a 15-percent wage increase. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government has refused to increase its first offer of a 7-percent rise.

After a campaign of walkouts, tax inspectors and other civil servants unions announced a five-week work disruption campaign starting this week.

Italian Transport Strike
Rome — Italian public transportation workers demanding pay increases launched a new round of strikes Tuesday, stopping streets, buses and subways for four hours in major Italian cities.



Bettino Craxi raises a bouquet after his closing speech at the Italian Socialist congress.

Craxi's Pro-Atlantic Reform Socialism Is Victorious at Italian Party Congress

By Paul Hofmann

ROME — The all-too-easy word-play was inevitable: maxi-Craxi. Yet the latest success of Bettino Craxi as leader of the Italian Socialist Party seems less frivolous and internationally more relevant than have been other recent power plays on the rather provincial stage of Italy's domestic politics.

While the world was focusing on the presidential elections in France over the weekend, Italy for once furnished good news for the European Economic Community and the West in general: An impressive majority in the country's third political force at a national convention in Palermo rallied behind Mr. Craxi's pro-Atlantic posture and approved of his gradualist approach to home affairs.

Many Italian commentators were already speculating about when the tall, moon-faced Mr. Craxi, 47, would become premier — within months or within years? Seen from outside, it appears to be much more important whether, at last, a strong democratic Socialist party similar to those existing elsewhere in Western Europe is evolving in Italy.

Italy's 100-year-old Socialist movement has always been torn between radical Marxist "maximalists," often with anarchistic leanings, and a "reformist" wing that rejects revolutionary methods and advocates social change by deliberate stages.

Duce Was Maximalist
Italian Socialism has produced, among others, Mussolini, who started out as a maximalist and editor of the party newspaper, Avanti!, before becoming Il Duce, and Sandro Pertini, the 48-year-old, highly popular present head of

state, who spent many years in Fascist jails.
When the Socialist Party re-emerged from the underground and from exile after World War II, it found itself uncomfortably wedged between the Christian Democratic Party and the Communists, up to this day the nation's two leading power blocs. The maximalist Socialists, long the majority in the party, stuck close to Communism while other groups split off, wavered, rejoined the mainstream or made deals with the Roman Catholic party, the Christian Democrats.

The chronic ambiguity and disunity in the Socialist Party and its recurrent flirtations with the Communists enabled the Christian Democrats to wield a virtual power monopoly that by now is hopelessly worn out. At any rate, for the last 35 years every one of the many premiers who have come and gone has been a Christian Democrat.

Underbrush of Scandal

As the average lifespan of an Italian government is less than a year, the world at large has the impression of dangerous political instability. Actually, the Italian system has so far been remarkably stable, too much so; for more than three decades the same figures have been succeeding one another in the revolving-door Cabinet crises. In the imagery of pundits here, the aging notables who refuse to retire from public life are known as the workhorses, and the political process as the petrified forest.

It can no longer be concealed that this forest has a rank underbrush of corruption. Almost every week now brings a new scandal with political ramifications. No wonder that more and more Italians yearn for an acceptable alternative to permanent government by the deteriorating Christian Democratic machine.

The Italian Communist Party, champion of soft-line Eurocommunism, has long touted itself as just that alternative, but the majority of the nation has remained distrustful. Meanwhile, the terrorism

by leftist and rightist plotters and the shadow of economic recession have made the demands for a new way of running Italy more urgent.

And now, the Socialist bid, personified by Mr. Craxi. As a protégé of Pietro Nenni, the late grand old man of Italian Socialism, Mr. Craxi has in a few years risen from a Milan city councilman to national leader.

He has also cultivated relations with the Socialist International, the club of democratic Socialist movements, and gained the sympathy of the West German party of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Willy Brandt.

At home, after advancing in elections during the last few years, Mr. Craxi's Socialists are today allies of the Christian Democrats in the current government of Premier Arnaldo Forlani and at the same time are participating in leftist coalitions with Communists in many local administrations.

How large Mr. Craxi's figure looms on the Italian scene today can be measured by the fact that top Christian Democrats, Communists and representatives of smaller parties, as well as the ranking labor leaders, all went to Palermo to listen to what he had to say.

No Popular Front

At the Socialist convention, Mr. Craxi in effect turned down Communist overtures for a new Popular Front pact to overthrow Christian Democratic domination. Mr. Craxi admonished the Communists to democratize their ideology and party structure if they wanted a share in power at the top.

He assured Mr. Forlani of continued "loyal" support, but did not say for how long. Instead, the Socialist leader and his aides urged the Christian Democratic Party to "renew" itself and commit itself to a serious program of social reforms.

Mr. Craxi's next test comes early in June, when administrative elections are to be held. If his party, with its reformist platform, wins new votes, his bid for the premiership will receive new impetus.

Italian Gunmen Seize Politician, Slay His Driver

The Associated Press

NAPLES — A prominent Christian Democrat politician was kidnapped near Naples late Monday, and the abductors killed his driver and wounded his secretary, police said. The Red Brigades claimed responsibility Tuesday.

Anonymous callers told at least three Italian news organizations that the kidnapping of Ciriolo, 60, was the work of the Naples branch of the Red Brigades, which seized Ciriolo while he was in a "people's jail," and that he would be freed.

Four armed young men kidnapped Mr. Ciriolo, a councilman of the Campania region in southern Italy and a former president of the regional government, as he was getting out of the car in his garage. Before escaping in a vehicle, he was fatally shot his driver, who also served as a bodyguard, and wounded Mr. Ciriolo's secretary. Police said they later found the van on the outskirts of Naples.

In Rome, Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni called a meeting of leading paramilitary police and other officials to coordinate an investigation of the crime.

Red Brigades urban guerrillas killed a hospital director and a prison guard in ambushes earlier this year. Last December, they seized Giovanni D'Urso, a high-ranking magistrate in the Justice Ministry; they released him unharmed 34 days later.

Labor Group Lawyer Released in Turkey

The Associated Press

ISTANBUL — Turkish military authorities have released the head lawyer for a banned leftist labor group after three days of questioning, legal sources reported Tuesday.

Ercument Tahiroglu, 35, the lawyer for DISK (Confederation of Revolutionary Trade Unions), was taken into military custody Friday near Istanbul and questioned about the activities of the confederation, it was reported.

Clark Amendment Upheld by U.S. Panel

By Juan de Onis

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's attempt to repeal congressional restrictions on U.S. military aid to Angolan rebels has been rejected by a bipartisan majority in the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa.

By a 7-0 vote Monday, the subcommittee recommended to the full committee that the so-called Clark amendment, adopted in 1975 to prevent U.S. military and covert involvement in the Angolan civil war, be maintained.

Congressional conservatives such as Sen. Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican, have called for repeal of the amendment; they support U.S. military aid to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), a guerrilla movement led by Jonas Savimbi that opposes the Soviet-backed Angolan government.

Meanwhile, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 14-0 Tuesday to approve several nominees for major State Department posts, despite vigorous objections earlier by Sen. Helms. The Associated Press reported, Sen. Helms was absent during the session and did not, as he has proxy votes, vote on the nominees.

The nominations approved by the committee and sent to the full Senate for a confirmation vote included those of Chester A. Crocker to be assistant secretary of state for African affairs; Myer Rashish, undersecretary for economic affairs; and Robert Helms, assistant secretary for economic and business affairs, the AP said.

Sen. Helms has questioned whether Mr. Crocker, a Georgetown University specialist in African affairs, "reflects the Reagan viewpoint on Africa." He said Saturday that a trip made by Mr. Crocker to 12 African countries this month to discuss issues including Angola and independence for Namibia (South-West Africa) had "bordered on being dismal" in its results.

Crocker's trip, and his qualifications, were defended at a confirmation hearing Monday by the committee's chairman, Sen. Charles H. Percy; by Sen. Nancy L. Kassebaum, a Kansas Republican who is the chairman of the Africa subcommittee; and by Democrats on the committee.

"We have an unusual situation here in which the issue is the definition of what the Reagan philosophy is," said Sen. Percy, an Illinois Republican in an allusion to Sen. Helms' criticisms.

Sen. Percy has been under pressure from liberal Democratic senators, who are at odds with Sen. Helms on issues from southern Africa to abortion, to bring appointments to a vote without further delay.

Sen. Paul E. Tsongas, Democrat of Massachusetts, said he supported Mr. Crocker and his attempts to involve South Africa in an agreement to give independence to Namibia following an international supervised vote under UN control. South Africa has been the occupying power in the territory since World War II.

Mr. Crocker said at his hearing that the United States would soon make specific proposals to the other members of the so-called Western contact group on Namibia — France, West Germany,

Britain and Canada — for an independence plan that could be accepted by both South Africa and the black African countries that support the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), the guerrilla movement in the territory.

The Clark amendment, named for its sponsor, former Sen. Dick Clark, is a symbol for congressional supporters of an Africa policy under which the United States would seek normal diplomatic relations with Angola after the withdrawal of the estimated 20,000 Cuban troops stationed there since the civil war of 1975-76.

The State Department, meanwhile, announced that R.F. Botha, South Africa's foreign minister, would visit Washington on May 14 for talks with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

John A. Roosevelt, Son of FDR, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — John A. Roosevelt, 65, a New York investment banker who was the youngest of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's four sons, died Monday of heart failure.

Except for a brief flourishing of a 1957 race for mayor of New York City, Mr. Roosevelt — who strongly resembled his father but was the only Republican in a family of staunch Democrats — never ran for elective office.

While two of his brothers, James and Franklin Jr., served terms in Congress, and the other, Elliott, was once the mayor of Miami Beach, John Roosevelt preferred a behind-the-scenes political role, supporting the candidacies of others and focusing primarily on his own numerous business and philanthropic interests.

He was a senior vice president and a director of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields & Co., a Wall Street banking and brokerage firm, and a trustee of the State University of New York. He also was a fund-raiser for such philanthropic groups as the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which had been founded by his father.

It was the 1952 Eisenhower race for president that prompted Mr. Roosevelt's move into the Republican Party. With his prominent name, he became chairman of Citizens for Eisenhower, and after the Eisenhower victory, he served on the President's Committee on Government Contracts, helping to enforce nondiscrimination clauses

in industrial contracts with the federal government.

Madge Evans

NEW YORK — Madge Evans, 71, who portrayed the well-groomed, decent American woman in films and on stage during the

OBITUARIES

1930s and 1940s, died Sunday of cancer.

Miss Evans began her motion picture career at the age of 5 in a silent version of "The Sign of the Cross" with William Farnum. Her films include "Dinner at Eight," "Stand Up and Cheer," "David Copperfield" and "Pennies from Heaven."

On Broadway, her career ranged from "Daisy Mayne" to "Here Come the Clowns" and "The Patriots," which was written by her husband, Sidney Kingsley, the Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright, who survives her.

Joshua C. Taylor

WASHINGTON (WP) — Joshua C. Taylor, 63, director of the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American Art and a pre-eminent American art scholar, died Sunday following a heart attack.

Mr. Taylor came to the then National Collection of Fine Arts in January, 1970, from the University

of Chicago, where he taught a history and the humanities.

"A museum," he wrote, "is not a graveyard of remembered feeling but a source for new experience."

For Mr. Taylor, taste was a wide concept. "I once said, 'I never trust an art historian who doesn't like to eat. When I took students on a graduate seminar in Rome, always gave them lists of restaurants first — I thought they'd find the museums on their own.'"

He also said, "Art is a sensual experience. When you look at a painting you should have the kind of thrill the artist had when he painted it."

Mr. Taylor's books include "Learning to Look," "William Page, the American Titian," "Futurism" and "The Fine Arts in America."

Robert A. Simon

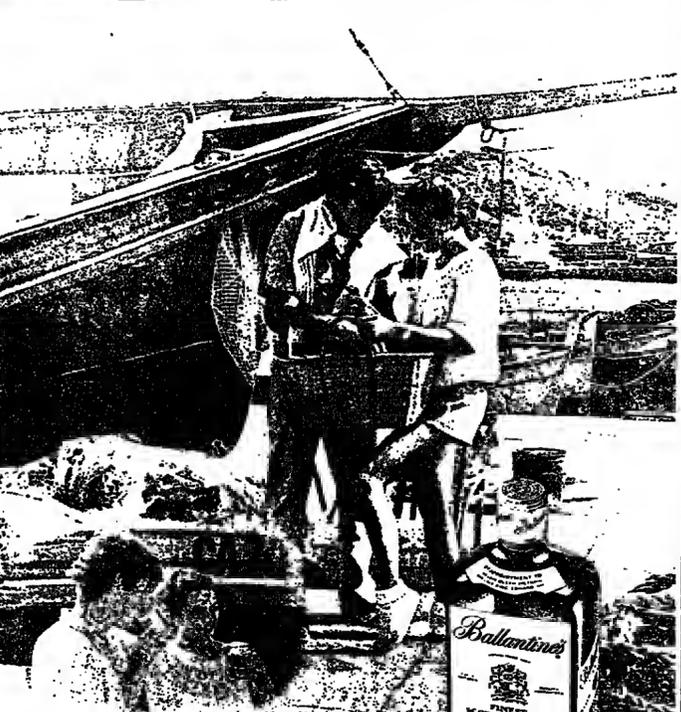
NEW YORK (NYT) — Robert A. Simon, 84, maverick critic of The New Yorker magazine from 1922 to 1948, died Monday.

Henry Ramsey Masile

LONDON (AP) — Henry Ramsey Masile, former London correspondent of the New York Daily News, died Sunday.

Koji Sone

TOKYO (UPI) — Koji Sone, 50, who won the world judo championship in 1958, died Monday of a brain hemorrhage.



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John A. Roosevelt

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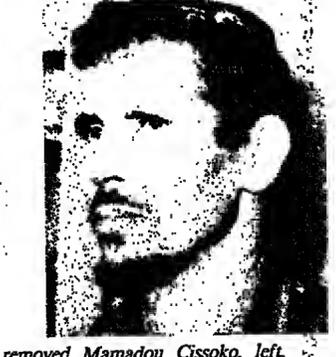
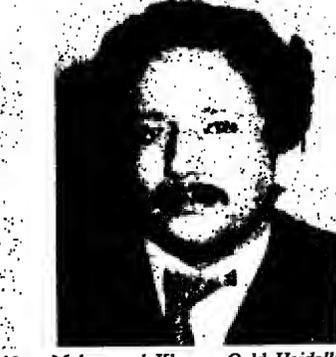
PARIS, APRIL, 1981

A SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT



ation Is Taking Steps to Shore Up Economy

NOUAKCHOTT — As Mauritania goes about setting out its 1981-85 five-year plan, the government of Mohammed Khouna Ould Daddah, staffed with numerous civil servants but nevertheless strongly guided by the military, can look back on the performance of the economy during the last two years with a mixture of satisfaction that its earlier had been the country's ailing economy has by no means been cured, however, and Mauritania's economic leaders and its economic planners are in a daunting task in trying to achieve the raises the rate of improving living standards for all its population, including small farmers and herders, and of reducing Mauritania's dependence on foreign assistance.



CABINET RESHUFFLE: President Mohammed Khouna Ould Haidallah, right, in reshuffling his Cabinet, removed Mamadou Cissoko, left, as industry minister. Mohammed Moktar Ould Zamel, second from left, who had been foreign minister, became minister of mines and energy, and Ahmadou Ould Sidi Hanena was removed as information minister.

An Unfinished Country Seeks Its Identity

By Robert Hecht
NOUAKCHOTT — Mauritania, perhaps more than any other West African country, is an unfinished nation seeking its identity. Until 20 years ago, a collection of less than 1 million people was scattered over 400,000 square miles in clans of nomadic Moors and villages of Toucouleur and Soninke farmers. Mauritania must now work to form a nation-state to take its place in the world community.

Land area	400,000 square miles
Population (1978)	1.54 million
Currency	\$1 equals 50 ouguiyas
Per capita annual income	\$364
Growth rate (1980)	8 percent
Exports (iron ore, fish)	\$280.2 million
Imports (food, oil, motor vehicles)	\$192.6 million
Government budget (1979)	\$216 million
Inflation rate (1979)	22 percent
Foreign reserves (1980)	\$140.3 million
Main languages	Hassaniya (dialect of Arabic), Poular, Soninke, and Wolof.

Culturally, too, Mauritania is searching for its identity. Vestiges of 56 years of colonial rule, such as the use of French as the official language and the application of French-style Roman law, are gradually being abandoned. The much debated and emotionally charged question is whether one of Mauritania's ethnic groups will be favored over the others in adopting a national culture.

ere will never be economic development here without industrialization, a planning official. '... We must move to structure...

Long-Term Projects
The attempt to redirect public investment was also hampered by the fact that the military regime had to take on a number of long-term projects started during the Ould Daddah period, such as the Nouakchott-Nema road and the construction of a deepwater port in the capital. This left it with little room for embarking on new projects.

New Constitution
Last December, Col. Haidallah unveiled a new constitution for Mauritania, and announced that his regime would return the government to civilian hands. At the same time, he replaced all of his military officers in ministerial posts with civilians, except for the defense chief.

Capital Transferred
Mauritania became a colonial possession of France in 1904, but it was not until 1958, two years before independence, that the capital was transferred from Saint-Louis, Senegal, to Nouakchott, a town of a few thousand inhabitants on the dusty, dry Atlantic coast.

Relations with Morocco
Mauritania's shifting stance on the Western Sahara issue has brought it into a series of alliances and conflicts with Morocco and Iraq, which oppose independence for the territory, and Algeria and Libya, which back the Polisario.

Accusations In Coup Bid
NOUAKCHOTT — A coup attempt on March 16 by a group of exiled military officers was foiled, reportedly because those who attempted it missed their chance to capture or kill the head of state and the premier, and later failed to rally other top army officers to their side.

Lee W. Huebner
Philip M. Foisie
Walter N. Wells
Robert K. McCabe
Stephen Klaidman

Loosening Dependence
Over the longer term, Mauritania faces the problem of loosening its extreme economic dependence on foreign countries, and of shaping its different sectors of activity, including mining, agriculture, and commerce into a self-supporting economy.

Production is dominated by a single export, unprocessed iron ore, which accounts for more than 90 percent of the country's foreign exchange.

Iron ore is exported unprocessed, and only finds its way back into the country as finished products, such as automobiles and trucks for the railroad which, ironically, carries the iron ore from the Saharan mines to the port of Nouadhibou for shipment to Europe.

Relations with Morocco worsened considerably last month when Mauritania accused Morocco's King Hassan II of backing the attempted coup in Nouakchott.

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THE PEOPLE: A look at Mauritanian culture and language appears inside.

to meet these public investment targets Daddah government was forced heavily abroad to make up for the local revenues, which actually dropped during the war against the Polisario. Over the years an average of 42 percent of the country's gross domestic product, also inherited foreign debts of \$1.5 billion, an amount greater than Mauri-

Small Group
According to Ahmadou Ould Sidi Hanena, who was replaced on Saturday as information minister, a small group of plotters, armed with Kalashnikov rifles, entered Mauritania from Senegal at an unguarded crossing on the Senegal River. He said they drove into Nouakchott without raising any alarm and attacked the presidential palace, where they expected to find the ruling military council in a meeting. As it turned out, the meeting had been canceled, and President Mohammed Khouna Ould Daddah was not present.

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MAURITANIA

Iron Ore Remains the Nation's Lifeblood

NOUAKCHOTT — If construction in the mineral-rich foothills of the Sahara Desert, 640 kilometers northeast of Nouakchott, proceeds on schedule, a giant iron mine will open there next year to take over from the nearby Kedia d'Iadjil mine, where ferrous deposits are now nearly depleted.

The new iron mine, at El Rhein, is by far the largest industrial project being built in Mauritania. Its \$500.7-million price tag accounts for half the total of \$1 billion in planned industrial investment during the 1981-85 period. With other industrial areas, such as sugar plantation and refinery, facing serious design and financing problems, El Rhein is likely to end up taking an even larger share of actual investment during the next four years.

Critics Concerned

No one in Mauritania doubts that the new mine is necessary to the country's future economic development, given the vital role of iron in Mauritania's economy and the fact that the Kedia d'Iadjil mine will soon run out of the mineral.

But critics of the mining sector, including some top government officials, are concerned that the iron wealth has not been effectively



Engineers examine a pit at Kedia d'Iadjil mine.

harnessed to national development in the past, and that the pattern is likely to repeat itself with El Rhein. They fear that, unless Mauritania devises policies for transferring the profits from iron into other neglected sectors of the economy, such as farming and livestock herding, mining will remain an isolated, or "enclave," activity.

Economic Lifeblood

Iron has been Mauritania's economic lifeblood since the early 1960s, when a consortium of West European mining companies opened the Miferma mine at Kedia d'Iadjil, 500 kilometers northeast of the port of Nouadhibou, and just a few kilometers from the border

of what was then the Spanish colony of Rio de Oro.

Miferma was nationalized by the Mauritanian government in 1974, when it became the Societe Nationale Industrielle et Miniere (SNIM), or National Mining and Industrial Society, and later 49 percent of its capital was turned over to various Arab interests, including the governments of Iraq and Morocco, the Kuwait Foreign Trading Co., the Arab Mining Co. and the Islamic Development Bank.

Despite these changes in ownership, the Kedia d'Iadjil mine has continued to produce about 9 million metric tons of iron ore a year, from 1963 to the present. The ore

has an exceptionally high concentration—about 65 percent.

SNIM's mining activities account for about one-fifth of Mauritania's gross domestic product, 30 percent of the government's domestic revenues and about 80 percent of the country's export earnings.

SNIM employs 4,300 workers in the Kedia d'Iadjil mine, plus another 500 persons at its iron-loading facilities in the port of Nouadhibou. The town of Zouerate, near the mine, owes its existence to SNIM: Its population has grown from next to nothing in 1963 to around 30,000, making it the third-largest city in the country.

SNIM has also been one of the few state-controlled enterprises in Mauritania that consistently make a profit, with its accounts coming out in the black in five of the last six years since the company was nationalized. In 1976, pretax profits reached a record \$36 million.

Iron is such a dominant factor in the Mauritanian economy that fluctuations in the level of output from the SNIM mine have actually caused periods of growth and decline in the overall economy. In the three recent years when production fell below 9 million tons a year—in 1975, 1977, and 1978—Mauritania's domestic product declined. In 1979, however, when iron output rose to 9.4 million tons, the economy also expanded by 11 percent.

Slurps in iron production have been caused by both economic and political factors. The worldwide recession and falling demand for steel in 1975 led to cutbacks in SNIM's activities that year.

Polisario Raids

Raids on the Zouerate-to-Nouadhibou rail line in 1977 and 1978 by Polisario guerrillas caused much of the slowdown in iron development during those years. Two French mining technicians were killed in one raid on Zouerate.

Since the overthrow of President Moktar Ould Daddah in July, 1978, and the signing of a peace treaty with the Polisario in August of the following year, SNIM's mining and transport facilities are no longer in danger of attack, and activities have returned to their earlier levels. Output is expected to climb to 10.7 million tons of iron ore this year.

The new deposits at El Rhein are vast, containing about 450 mil-

lion tons of iron ore, but they have a relatively low ferrous concentration of only 38 percent.

To make the transport of this mineral by rail and by ship profitable, SNIM is planning to build an enrichment plant at the site of the open-pit mine, to increase the ore concentration to about 65 percent. A \$30-million electricity-generating plant will have to be constructed to provide power for the enrichment facility.

2 Trips Daily

Only a short rail spur will have to be laid down to link the new mine to the existing 650-kilometer track from Zouerate to Nouadhibou, but \$35 million is budgeted for more rolling stock and for expansion of the iron-loading terminal at Nouadhibou to enable it to handle up to 16 million tons of ore annually.

At present, with 26 rail engines and more than 1,000 iron ore cars, SNIM makes two trips daily from Zouerate to the port. When the El Rhein mine comes on stream next year, this should increase to three trips a day, or 45,000 tons of iron ore. The new mine is also expected to create more than 1,000 additional jobs, mostly for Mauritians, and to necessitate the construction of about 500 units to house SNIM's employees.

More than two-thirds of the \$500.7 million of investment in the El Rhein mine has been raised through loans from a wide variety of financial institutions, including



A veteran miner checks conveyor belts carrying iron ore at SNIM installation.

the Saudi Fund (\$65 million), the World Bank (\$60 million), the French Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (\$50 million), the Kuwait Fund (\$45 million) and the African Development Bank (\$12 million).

The remaining \$162.7 million in investment is being put up by SNIM's shareholders, with the Kuwait Foreign Trading Co. taking the largest new capital subscriptions of \$40 million. It is still unclear whether Mauritania's widening rift with Morocco following

the unsuccessful coup attempt on March 16 will affect Morocco's plan to increase its share capital in the project by \$20 million.

Although the El Rhein mine is one of Mauritania's priority projects, it also poses a series of major problems for the country's economic planners, who are trying to integrate mining activity into a pattern of balanced national development.

The main difficulty is that SNIM's activities absorb a large fraction of the country's financial

resources, including scarce foreign exchange, yet they create only a few jobs and have only a limited effect on other areas of the economy.

Mauritania has no steel to process the iron ore, all is exported in crude form. Even a large portion of the equipment for SNIM's plant must be imported.

Referring to the iron industry, a Mauritanian official said the country was "simply being recycled" and that the government was "recycling" dollars from friends in order to survive in external markets.

The urgent task, Mauritanian planners say, is to create jobs between mining and other sectors of the economy, and to restructure revenues from badly neglected sectors like production and small-scale goods industries. One way this may be done is by expanding production of fishing, agriculture and agriculture. In 1980, SNIM's production of iron ore was valued at \$1.5 billion.

The problem of integrating mining into the rest of the Mauritanian economy is likely to be a preoccupation for the government during the next two years because a second mine, at El Rhein, 10 kilometers from Nouadhibou, is being planned for the late 1980s. El Rhein reaches full production in 1985.

—R.H.

Steps Taken to Shore Up the Economy

(Continued from Page 75)

than 80 percent of export earnings and 30 percent of government revenues. Mining hardly affects the country's hundreds of thousands of farmers and herdsmen, who still make up half of the country's population despite the rapid urbanization of the last few years, caused mainly by devastating drought.

Productivity in the mining sector is estimated at more than \$1,000 per worker, while in agriculture and herding it is less than \$200.

Industry is virtually nonexistent, with several completed projects, including a \$100-million oil refinery, a sugar processing factory and a ceramics plant still closed because they turned out to be uneconomical.

Former Industry Minister Mamadou Cissoko said that in the future the government would try to promote small-scale industries with good prospects for profitability, such as a soap factory, a flour mill and a plant to manufacture polyvinylchloride piping.

Economic Planning Director Assane Diop said that Mauritania's top priority was to create industry for processing the country's raw materials from mining, fishing and agriculture. "There will never be real economic development here without industrialization," he said. "The current policy of austerity has just about reached its limits. We must now move to restructure the economy, or we risk stifling economic activity."

The 1981-1985 plan, which will

be officially announced later this year, is expected to aim for structural changes by emphasizing the development of agriculture and of light industry. Rural development, especially irrigated farming along the Senegal River, is earmarked to receive more than 20 percent of planned investment. Capital expenditure for fishing is supposed to be boosted from nothing in 1981 to \$14 million in 1985, and for education from \$2.5 million to \$20 million.

The plan also optimistically anticipates a reduction in the government budget deficit from \$58 million in 1981 to \$26 million in 1985, and foresees a balance-of-payments surplus of \$13.6 million by the end of the planning period.

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Governor: Mr. Dieng Boubou Farba.
Deputy-Governor: Mr. Mohammed Salem Ould Lekhal.

The Banque Centrale de Mauritanie was created by legal decree number 73.118 of May 30, 1973. It took the place of the Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, to which the Islamic Republic of Mauritania belonged, alongside other African states and the French Republic.

The Banque Centrale de Mauritanie has, in terms of the statutes that govern its working, all the classic functions of a Central Bank (issuing currency, establishing credit norms, distributing and controlling credits, undertaking economic studies, realizing financial operations on behalf of the State) as well as other specific functions linked to the circumstances of its creation and to the particular importance which it accorded by government authority.

These specific functions account for the fact that the Banque Centrale de Mauritanie is entrusted with the application of foreign exchange control and the management of the totality of the country's foreign holdings, and that it represents the government at several international financial institutions such as the Fonds Arabe de Développement Economique et Social, the Banque Arabe pour le Développement Economique en Afrique, the Fonds Monétaire International, etc.

The Banque Centrale de Mauritanie, which has been in existence for only eight years, plays a decisive role in Mauritania's economic development, which is accelerating in infrastructure as well as in the fields of industry, mining, sea-fishing, agriculture, farming, etc.

The Banque Centrale de Mauritanie is thus closely associated with the efforts of the government. Its credit policy is characterized by dynamism, a low discount rate (4.5 percent), the attribution of medium-term credits for periods of up to eight years, and, generally, by the encouragement of all industrial, mining, agricultural and social housing projects.

Under the impulse of the Banque Centrale de Mauritanie, the banking system has been considerably developed. Several banks have thus been created:

- The Banque Arabe-Libyo-Mauritanienne (BALM) (Arab-Libyan-Mauritanian Bank) with a capital of 140 million ouguiya;
- The Banque Arabe Africaine en Mauritanie (BAAM) (Arab African Bank in Mauritania), with Kowiteh participation, with a capital of 150 million ouguiya;
- The Banque Internationale pour la Mauritanie (BIMA) (International Bank for Mauritania) with a capital of 150 million ouguiya;
- The Société Mauritanienne de Banque (SMB) (Mauritanian Banking Society) with a capital of 100 million ouguiya;

In addition, a development bank and a development fund have been created:

- The Banque Mauritanienne pour le Développement et le Commerce (BMDC) (Mauritanian Bank for Development and Commerce) with a capital of 80 million ouguiya;
- The Fonds National de Développement (FND) (National Development Fund) with a capital of 400 million ouguiya.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

مكازم الأهل

MAURITANIA

An Unfinished Country Seeking Its Identity

(Continued from Page 75) language. Islamic law has also gradually replaced the French legal system, with several Islamic-style executions taking place last year.

The Haidallah regime says that these moves are part of the process of creating a true national culture, but the southerners see them as an attempt by the northern Moors to dominate the rest of the population.

The drought and the advancing desert pose the ultimate threat to Mauritania's future, especially the country's economic strength.

The population of Nouakchott has increased from 30,000 in 1970 to around 200,000. Overall, Mauritania has gone from being a predominantly rural country to having about two-thirds of its people living in the town.

Mauritania relies on imports to make up the shortfall in grains, mainly rice and millet, including a large share of grain food aid from the United States and from Western Europe.

Accusations Made

(Continued from Page 75) Ould Haidallah was outside of the capital at the time.

The attackers battled with presidential guards for several hours, and eight soldiers defending the presidential office were reportedly killed.

The drought in the early 1970s wiped out half of Mauritania's livestock and forced thousands of rural farmers and herders into the cities.

About 60 percent of the population of Nouakchott lives in nomadic tents or in tiny shacks made from wooden crates, which have been pitched on the outskirts of the capital.

The government is starting to cope with the twin problems of drought and desertification through a series of projects to stabilize sand dunes, replant trees for fuel wood, and protect pasturelands from overgrazing.



Above, a mining plant in the port, Nouadhibou. Below, a fishing boat in the port.

Struggle Waged for Fish Control

MAURITANIA — When country officials decided to abrogate fishing agreements in January, in eight more than a dozen external seas operating in its territorial waters, it expected to renegotiate a series of new and more favorable contracts with its economic partners that would give the country a larger share of its inshore wealth.

The three fish processing factories in the port city of Nouadhibou also ran at only about one-fifth of their capacity during the 1970s. The factories are capable of producing 50,000 tons of frozen fish and 100,000 tons of fish meal a year.

The Nouadhibou factories were used so little because foreign fleets found it cheaper to process fish on their own steamships, or to take their catch to Las Palmas, in the nearby Canary Islands, for processing.

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Low Prices Economic Planning Director Assane Diop said that the small amounts of fish actually frozen and ground into fish meal in Nouadhibou in foreign-owned plants were generally sold back to the parent company overseas at artificially low prices, thus depriving Mauritania of scarce foreign exchange and export duties.

Accusations Made

(Continued from Page 75) Ould Haidallah was outside of the capital at the time.

The attackers battled with presidential guards for several hours, and eight soldiers defending the presidential office were reportedly killed.

Witnesses said that the scene at the camp was a confused one, with bewildered officers unsure which way to turn in the conflict, and troops in disarray.

The government did not say how many of the attackers were captured, but there are reports of up to 50 arrests in Nouakchott during the last six weeks.

Mr. Ould Sidi Hanena said that the plotters had been trained near Marrakesh, armed by the Moroccan government and brought into Senegal on false Mauritanian passports before entering Mauritania.

Government officials are also hoping that the new fishing arrangements will lead to more of the catch being sold on the domestic market in order to improve the diet of Mauritania's 1.5 million inhabitants.

One obstacle to such an increase in local sales is that much of the country's Moorish population is not accustomed to eating fish and relies on meat for animal protein.

With the deterioration of relations between the two countries, the future of the 900 Mauritanians studying in Morocco and of more than 100 Moroccan teachers working in Mauritania is not clear.

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NOUAKCHOTT — With Mauritania producing only about a quarter of its needed food — grains, rice, millet and sorghum — and overall output actually declining during the last decade, agriculture faces perhaps the most difficult battle of all of the sectors of the Mauritanian economy.

Prior to the disastrous 1972-1974 drought, Mauritania grew about 100,000 tons of the staple grains each year, and imported an additional 50,000 tons from Western countries. Since the drought struck the nation, grain production has been about half its previous level, with food imports rising to about 130,000 tons annually.

About 70,000 tons of the imported food has been in the form of grant aid from Western donors, with the United States, the largest contributor, picking up the tab for 20,000 tons. This food assistance has managed to avert widespread famine, but it has also led to the hardening of a "dependence mentality" among Mauritanian government officials and recipients of the food aid.

Mauritania faces a series of ecological and social problems of staggering proportions in its attempt to overcome this dependence and to achieve a greater measure of agricultural self-sufficiency. Rainfall during the 1970s was much lower than the average levels of precipitation recorded in earlier decades. No one knows whether this is a permanent trend or simply part of a cycle of fluctuations, but this pattern of erratic rainfall poses a serious threat to farming in Mauritania.

Desert Wasteland

Mauritania's landmass is about 400,000 square miles, but more than three-quarters of it is desert wasteland, unsuited to farming or livestock grazing. Of the remaining land, only a small fraction along the southern border with Senegal and Mali receives more than 16 inches of rain in a normal year, allowing the cultivation of millet and sorghum.

With so little potentially arable land, a year of poor rains can mean disaster for the country's farmers. This is what has happened in 1980 and 1981.

Low rainfall, combined with heavy grazing of pastureland and the cutting of Mauritania's already scarce timber for firewood, has allowed the Sahara Desert to move southward into previously fertile zones. Sand dunes are now appearing in areas where grains were cultivated a few years ago.

Crop failures in areas that traditionally provided the country with most of its staple grains, such as the Senegal River basin, has also caused many families to give up farming and to migrate to the cities in search of employment. Mauritania is reportedly the most rapidly urbanizing country in the world, with about one-third of its population moving from the rural zones to the poorly equipped cities during the last 10 years.

Irrigated Farming

In order to combat these environmental problems, the government is promoting the development of Mauritania's fertile desert oases and of the 300,000 acres of arable rain-fed land in the country's southern zone. But the major

share of the \$40 million earmarked for rural development in 1981 is for the improvement of irrigated farming along the Senegal River and its tributaries.

Irrigation in West Africa is costly, but it enables farmers to grow two high-yield crops a year, with much greater security of water supply than under the system of rain-fed cultivation. In the long run, Mauritanian planners are hopeful that the construction of two giant dams on the Senegal River, at a cost of about \$900 million, will provide the necessary control over the river's flow to permit the irrigation of up to 350,000 hectares.

Even if all goes well, however, the dams are not expected to be in operation until the end of the 1980s. In the meantime, Mauritania has begun to set up small ir-

rigated zones, or "perimeters," under the direction of a state development agency called the Societe Nationale pour le Developpement Rural (Sonader), or National Society for Rural Development.

Created in 1976, Sonader is assisting Toucouleur and Soninke farmers along the Senegal river to build 5,000 acres of small perimeters at M'Pourie, Kaedi and Boghe that were started with financing from the European Economic Community.

Future Plans

Sonader's director for planning, Ahmadou Yaya Diallo, said that the irrigated zones under his agency's supervision were currently producing about 18,000 tons of grains, mainly rice, or about a third of Mauritania's output. He said that Sonader's goal was to

bring an additional 20,000 hectares under cultivation by 1985.

Despite optimistic assessments by Sonader, the development agency faces a number of major problems. There is a shortage of skilled Mauritanian engineers, agronomists and administrators to staff the agency. The World Bank has recently made a \$1.5-million grant to provide more technical training for Sonader.

The network of dirt roads along the 350 miles of the Senegal River in Mauritania is so poor that there are serious delays in delivering supplies to village cooperatives, especially in the rainy season.

Sonader's efforts have also been stymied in some villages by conflicts over ownership of the valuable irrigated land. Wealthy families have claimed large portions of this land next to the Senegal River,

and have occasionally refused to allow other peasants to cultivate, even when it has been unculivated, or have demanded exorbitant rents from their croppers.

According to a Sonader official, the land ownership issue the government has not resolved is "the most explosive problem" because it hampers the government's efforts to improve its farming situation.

The other problem threatens to set back Sonader's program is the low official price at which the repayable loans to the agency is set. According to a recent study, prices are so low that farmers typically have to give up a third to one-half of their crop after a good harvest, to pay debts.

Government Step on National Language Stirs Debate

NOUAKCHOTT — Even though Mauritania is the only West African nation to have a major world language — Arabic — as one of its indigenous tongues, a recent government decision to replace French with Arabic as the official language has raised a storm of protest from various non-Arabic groups within the country.

A similar decision to introduce Arabic as the language of instruction in the schools has been met with student strikes in the last few years, and has forced the government to adopt a more cautious policy of gradually bringing Arabic, as well as the other major African languages spoken in Mauritania, into the school curriculum.

The question of the use of language in both official business and education is indeed one of the most sensitive and controversial issues in the country today. Behind the obviously important matter of cultural pride and superiority, the question of language choice in Mauritania marks a struggle for economic power and political influence among the country's various ethnic groups.

Most African nations, finding themselves at independence without a single dominant African language, or one spoken widely in the international arena, have been obliged to use the colonial tongue — usually French or English — as their official language, despite its obvious associations with the for-

mer period of colonial dependence.

Mauritania would therefore appear to be very fortunate to have a dialect of Arabic, known as Hassaniya, spoken by a majority of its 1.5 million inhabitants.

Attempts by several governments, including the former civilian regime of President Moktar Ould Daddah, to make Hassaniya both the official and school language have been resisted by groups from the southern part of the country, who see this policy as designed to give northerners, who are native Arabic-speakers, an edge over their competitors from the Senegal River region.

The controversy over language use has also been mixed with racial overtones, since the northerners are frequently viewed as whites, while the southern peoples are labeled as blacks.

In reality, the situation is more complicated than the simple racial classification suggests. Hassaniya speakers include both light- and dark-skinned Mauritians, since the "white" Moors have intermarried with black Africans for centuries.

The Hassaniya speakers fall into three groups: the *bidan*, or aristocratic Moors; the *haratine*, or former captives who are now free, and the *abid*, or slaves. Domestic slavery was outlawed in Mauritania last year, but many *abid* continue to be tied to their *bidan* mas-

ters through economic and psychological dependence.

In addition to the Hassaniya speakers, there are two other major ethnic groups that inhabit the fertile southern zone of the country: the Toucouleur and the Soninke. Each group speaks an important West African language shared with some of its neighbors in Senegal, Mali and Guinea.

The relative numbers of Hassaniya, Toucouleur and Soninke speakers in the country is a highly charged issue. The government, which is dominated by Moors, claims that the 1975 census showed that 78 percent of the population speaks Hassaniya, with the other groups making up the remaining 22 percent.

The southerners argue that the 1975 count was rigged by the government. They say that Moors are only about half of the population, with Toucouleur and Soninke making up the other half.

French Taught

During the period of French colonial rule, the non-Arabic speaking southerners attended the state schools, where they learned French. They now occupy many of the important technical and managerial positions in the country as a result of their education.

The Arab-speaking northerners, many of whom were camel-herding nomads during the colonial era, either chose not to attend the state

schools or were in effect excluded by the colonial policy of building model schools in the southern zone.

Southern opponents of the government's move toward Arabization see it as growing out of the Moors' resentment of the better jobs the southerners have. They say that Arabization will give the Moors and their children an unfair advantage in future competition for education and employment.

The constitution proposed by the military last December makes Arabic the official language. Despite this development, French is still the most important language for conducting official business in Nouakchott. Secondary Education Director Mamed Ahmed said, "French is a language of communication, even if it is not our language of culture."

Mr. Ahmed said that government education policy was to teach only the first year of primary school in Arabic, and to give pupils and their parents a choice between Arabic and French in the following five grades.

He also said that the government had created an institute of languages in order to make Toucouleur and Soninke "operational" during the next six years, so that they could be taught in the schools.

The current regime has not made it clear whether the two African languages, which it labels as "dialects," will be taught as sepa-

rate subjects, or whether they will be used as languages of instruction for native speakers. But rumors around the country that the introduction of "dialects" will coincide with the action of French from the north, making Arabic the language of instruction.

It was precisely this fear that student strikes by south 1979 and 1980.

This fear may be leading Arabic speakers to take them into privately run schools.

One such private school known as El Fallah, which was founded by Toucouleur students, has seen the number of its pupils drop from 100 in 1975 to 19 in the last two years. Fallah claims to have 6,500 students in 11 classes against 89,000 pupils in 11 schools. Mauritania has the lowest literacy rates in the world and only 23 percent of school-age children attend school.

Government officials fear that a small group of southerners is protesting against the new policy. Education Director Mamed Ahmed said that there had been between an elite from the River Valley and Arab speakers their culture," both sides had now reach promise.



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SONIMEX

NATIONAL IMPORT AND EXPORT COMPANY

For the supply of prime goods.

BP
Tel.: 52224/53651 NOUAKCHOTT
Telex: 561

Company capital: 110,000,000 UM
State shares 62% - Private shares 38%

General Manager of SONIMEX: Captain Dieng Oumar Harouna.

SONIMEX is a semi-public company of social vocation, with a capital of 110,000,000 UM, in which the State is a majority shareholder with 62% of the capital. The aim of the company is to supply the country with food and other goods of prime necessity such as rice, sugar and tea.

Six months ago, the company held a monopoly on the import of fabric, but this has now been passed over to private traders, as is the wish of the Mauritanian State, whose aim is to make all materials participate in the economy of the country, and show the ongoing desire of the Committee for Public Safety that the tasks of all traders be carried on in good conditions. Imported products are commercialized by the company via traders throughout the territory of Mauritania, which is a vast country, certain inhabited areas being virtually inaccessible. The task entrusted to SONIMEX is to enable necessary goods to these nomads. This explains why 14 branches, including the main one, have been set up throughout the country. SONIMEX finds an extremely difficult job, not only as regards importing, but also as regards distribution.

Some of the fleet of vehicles which the company uses to transport this merchandise is old and worn. The quality of the terrain, and lack of spare parts are main factors which increase the difficulty of their task. Over the past five years the Company has seen ups and downs but the last three years have shown a profit.

Nouakchott has an exclusivity, but the central branch of SONIMEX has representatives who have an exclusivity for commercializing prime goods such as sugar, tea and rice. If the system of representatives works, then it will be extended across the entire territory.

The main partners of SONIMEX abroad are generally all the rice and sugar producers, except for rice which is always imported from the Popular Republic of China.

In view of the world economic crisis, SONIMEX is experiencing difficulties, such as sugar prices, for example. These have risen 250% since the end of 1979. SONIMEX tries to keep up, and in order to maintain consumer purchasing power, Mauritania has only increased its prices very slightly. SONIMEX asks its partners, and all producers concerned worldwide, to reply to calls for tender which it is putting out for the purchase of the products it requires. SONIMEX wishes to contact a maximum of suppliers and diversify the quality of its products, and looks to competition in order not to be monopolized by just a few suppliers.

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 13 Wednesday, April 28, 1981

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Sees June End to Refinancing
Massey-Ferguson expects to complete its refinancing by June and by the end of that month directors will be asked to dividend in the form of common stock to settle arrears on two loans.

Polish Firms to Build Plant in Indonesia
Indonesia's state owned oil and gas company Pertamina says it has signed a \$1 billion contract with Technics Reunidas of Spain to build a hydrocracker petroleum plant in central Sumatra.

on Australian Gas Sales Extended
Negotiations on the sale of liquefied natural gas from Australia's Northwest Shelf project to Japanese utilities are taking longer than expected.

Reports '80 Loss of 498 Billion Lire
Enel, the Italian state electricity corporation showed a loss of 498 billion lire (\$458 million) in 1980, raising its accumulated losses to 1.7 trillion lire.

Develops Video System As Good As Film
Sony has developed a video system that could make film obsolete, according to its chairman Akio Morita.

Car Exports to U.S. Dropped 25% for March
Japan's auto exports to the United States dropped 25 percent in March over a year ago.

Manufacturers in Britain Deepening Recession
Overall manufacturing output was 12 percent below its 1975 level, real profitability remained far below its previous level.

CURRENCY RATES
Interbank exchange rates for April 28, excluding bank service charges

Poland Sees Bank Pact As Crucial
Paris Accord Called Good Base for Talks
WARSAW — Polish government officials Tuesday welcomed a decision by Western creditor nations to reschedule part of its debts but said a full recovery program will not be possible until a similar deal has been made with Western commercial banks.

U.S. Economy Defies Forecasts
WASHINGTON — The economic news out of Washington continues to confound forecasters. The economy has been stronger in each of the last three quarters than most economists forecast.

Prices on Wall Street in Broad Retreat
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated over a broad front Tuesday as interest rates pushed higher in the credit market.

U.S. Slashed Trade Gap in March
WASHINGTON — Reflecting a sharp decline in oil imports, the U.S. trade deficit shrunk to a seasonally adjusted \$45.4 million in March from \$1.15 billion in February.

Consolidated Gold Buys Newmont Stake
NEW YORK — Amcon, a subsidiary of London-based Consolidated Gold Fields, said Tuesday it had purchased 7 percent of Newmont Mining Corp.'s stock.

Advertisement for International Diamond Sales
Certified quality diamonds have appreciated in value tremendously during the past years with constant increase in price.

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Hiram Walker Holdings N.V. \$25,000,000
14 1/2 per cent. Guaranteed Debentures 1986
Walker-Home Oil Ltd.
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
List of banks and financial institutions including: Aalihi Bank of Kuwait, Algemeine Bank Nederland, American Express Bank, etc.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Apr. 28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table containing NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for various stocks, including columns for stock name, price, and volume.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including Chicago Futures, New York Futures, International Monetary Market, and various commodity prices like oil, sugar, and metals.

Canadian Indexes

Table of Canadian Indexes including Toronto Stock Exchange, Dow Jones, and other regional indices.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto Stocks listing various companies and their closing prices.

Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal Stocks listing various companies and their closing prices.

Advertisement for International Business Opportunities, offering tax-free interest on trust accounts.

Advertisement for International Business Opportunities, featuring former PVO International and complete process facilities.

Advertisement for Philippine Company, seeking import-exporters and investors.

Advertisement for Work Force, highlighting Louisiana's large workforce and industrial opportunities.

Advertisement for P.M.C. Export Corp., specializing in international trade.

Advertisement for European Options Exchange, providing gold options and other financial services.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo Exchange rates and market data.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodities prices for various goods.

European Stock Markets

Table of European Stock Markets including Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt, and other regional exchanges.

Brussels

Table of Brussels market data and prices.

Milan

Table of Milan market data and prices.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, possibly a page number or publication information.

MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Apr. 28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of stock market data for Mexico, including columns for stock names, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Market' and 'Commodities'.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of over-the-counter stock prices for various companies, including columns for company names, prices, and volume.

UBAF GROUP advertisement. Text describing the group's organizational structure and its focus on Arab banks. Includes the UBAF logo and contact information.

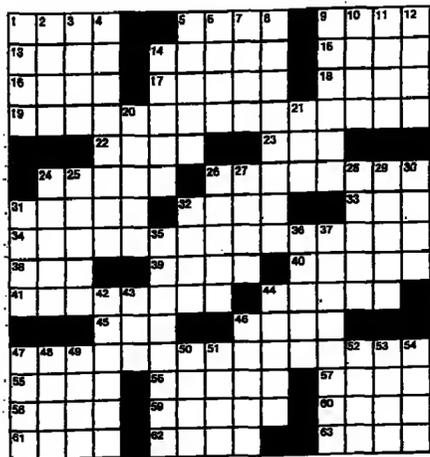
EMPLOYMENT CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (Continued from Back Page)

Employment classified advertisements. Includes sections for 'GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED', 'CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT', 'SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE', 'AUTOMOBILES', 'AUTOS TAX FREE', 'BOATS AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES', 'HOTELS RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS', 'HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL', 'STELLA SOLARIS', 'STELLA OCEANIS', 'SAE THE JONIAN SEA', 'CHARTER A VALLEY YACHT', 'HOTEL CARLTON', 'ITALY', 'U.S.A.', 'BOOKS', 'EDUCATION', 'ESCORTS & GUIDES', 'CAPRICE', 'FANTASY', 'AMSTERDAM', 'GENEVA - EVE', 'GENEVA - JADE', 'RAMONA - AMSTERDAM', 'SEC CAPITALS - ESCORT SERVICE', 'ENGLISH ESCORT SERVICE', 'LOUISIANA ESCORT SERVICE', 'HEATHROW ESCORT SERVICE', 'AMSTERDAM ESCORT SERVICE', 'ROMA ESCORT SERVICE', 'LONDON CONTACT ESCORT SERVICE', 'VIENNA - HAZEMAN ESCORT SERVICE', 'VIENNA - NICOLE ESCORT SERVICE', 'BRISBANE ESCORT SERVICE', 'ZURICH - ESCORT SERVICE', 'AMSTERDAM ESCORT SERVICE'.

Escorts & Guides advertisement. Text describing the services offered by the company, including escorts and guides in various cities. Includes contact information for the company.

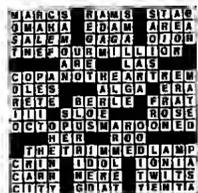
Herald Tribune advertisement. Text promoting the newspaper's classified advertising services. Includes the Herald Tribune logo and contact information.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS
1 Gels
5 Fatted
9 Chart
13 Chara
14 Ill-fated lover
15 Yellowish-brown color
16 Proceedings
17 Slip-up
18 De (too much): Fr.
19 "The..." (see 34 Across)
20 Pipe fittings
21 Nothing
22 Indian grain warehouses
23 Fort of 34 Across
31 Heals
32 Sun helmet
33 Word with painting or cloth
34 Noted film director who died April 29, 1980
35 F. C. or Cpl.
39 Prefix for dollar
40 Palliates
41 Film of 1963 (see 34 Across)
44 Ignites
45 Cuckoo
46 Commanded
47 Film of 1938 (see 34 Across)
53 Enthusiasm
55 Newton or Singer
57 Decree
58 You can call him Johnson
59 Giant petrel
60 Gumbo
61 Musical symbol
62 --de (stoneware)
63 Depend
DOWN
1 Narrow strip of wood
2 Apiece
3 Small tree of the southern U.S.
4 Shocker
5 Prepares beef, in a way
6 Town in Pakistan
7 Ponce de...
8 Pertaining to legal debate
9 Courage
10 160 square rods
11 Stage convenience
12 Has dinner
14 Alfonso and Juan Carlos
20 Army
21 Small draft
24 Ravine
25 "Was it friend...?"
26 Evenings in Evreux
27 As far as
28 Snare
29 Certain throws in dice
30 B.P.O.E.
31 Argot
32 Sound in a horror film
35 Mocking
36 Spyri heroine
37 Likes
42 "L'Oiseau de Feu," e.g.
43 Words with jiffy or tizzy
44 Whigmaleerie
46 Idols
47 Michael Romanov, e.g.: Var.
48 Partner of now
49 Hash-house, e.g.
50 River in N France
51 Delt or Jerry
52 B.S.A. outing
53 Mate of a countess
54 Abide

Solution to Previous Puzzle.



WEATHER

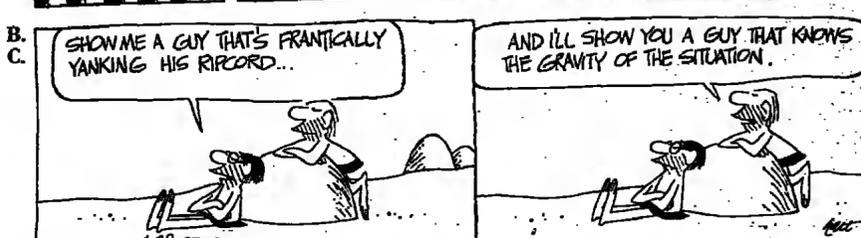
Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions. Includes cities like ALGARVE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BERGAMO, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, BUCHAREST, BUDAPEST, CUBAN AIRS, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA DEL SOL, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENOVA, HELSINKI, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JAKARTA, JERUSALEM, JOHANNESBURG, LAS PALMAS, LIMA, LISBON, LONDON.

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VOICE OF AMERICA
The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and 25 minutes after the hour during working periods to different regions.

Daylight-Saving Time Was Culprit In Surprise Ontario Bank 'Alarms'
BROCKVILLE, Ontario — It was anything but a quiet Monday morning in this small Canadian town. Alarms at four of Brockville's banks went off at the same time, sending police scurrying to apprehend the thief or thieves responsible.



BOOKS

PLEASURE AND PRIVILEGE
Life in France, Naples and America, 1770-90
By Olivier Bernier. Foreword by Louis Auchincloss. Doubleday. Illustrated, 290 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"THE privileged French of the late 18th century have always seemed to me the most privileged class in history." This is how Olivier Bernier opens "Pleasure and Privilege," and we naturally wonder what made this life so rich. Not mere self-indulgence, Bernier says. These privileged people "were willing to face the hard fact that the truest pleasure involves the strictest discipline."

The City as Entertainment
Though the ordinary people were poor, the guild system guaranteed them employment and a cohesive social fabric. The city itself was their entertainment. The nobility were as good as a play, for they were acting all the time. They were a race apart who walked differently and talked differently. Various articles of women's clothes, for example, were called "withheld sights," "superfluous regiments" and "perfidious attacks."

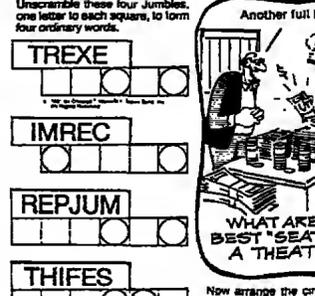
Conversation and wit were as brilliant as the stiles over Paris. Foreigners could hardly believe the all the more so because this was a city where people of fashion rarely opened a book. The principal concern of the king of this unparalleled civilization was the protection of his traditional royal privileges. His hobby was making locks and keys.

In "Pleasure and Privilege," Bernier brackets Paris with Naples and the United States. As Louis Auchincloss says in his introduction, "Naples was an opera bouffe to Paris' comedie lar-

BRIDGE

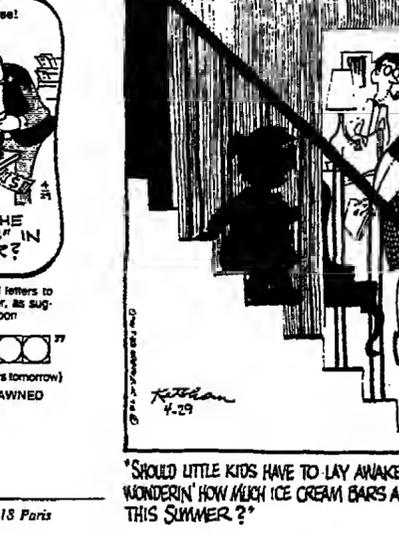
By Alan
If you ask any American expert to select the most strenuous day of play on the tournament circuit, he will, almost certainly, pick the final day of the Reisinger board-a-match team championship, which invariably concludes the Fall Nationals of the American Contract Bridge League. A day consisting of 60 deals for this type of scoring, unknown in other parts of the world, leaves most players emotionally drained.

JUMBLE



Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. Answer here: "O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O" (Answers tomorrow)

DENNIS THE MENACE



Valenzuela Wins for Dodgers

Valenzuela Wins for Dodgers
 Valenzuela added his third hit in the sixth inning to raise his batting average to .438. The Dodgers wound up their scoring in the seventh, when Pedro Guerrero doubled and scored on Russell's single.

Phillies 3, Expos 1
 In Philadelphia, Dick Ruthven pitched a four-hitter and Pete Rose tripled to key a two-run first-inning outburst. The Phillies to their fourth consecutive victory, a 3-1 triumph over Montreal.

Angels 3, A's 2
 In the American League, in Oakland, Calif., Don Baylor drove in two runs with a sacrifice fly and his first home run of the season as Ken Foye pitched a three-hitter, leading California to a 3-2 victory over the A's who suffered their only second loss in 19 games. Baylor's home run broke a 2-2 tie in the fourth, and Foye made it stand up for his third victory in three decisions. The A's pulled off the first triple play of the American League season in the sixth. With the Angels' John Harris on second base and Ed Ott on first, Baylor lined to shortstop Rob Fico, Fico to second to double off Harris and throw to first to complete the triple play.

Yankees 3, Tigers 1
 In Detroit, Ron Gaudry and Rich Gossage combined on a five-hitter and Bucky Dent capped a three-run seventh with his third home run, enabling New York to defeat the Tigers, 3-1. Detroit's loss streak stands at eight — the team's longest since it dropped 19 in a row in 1975.

Brewers 4, Blue Jays 3
 In Milwaukee, Larry Halse's run-scoring single with two out in the 12th scored Ben Oglive to give the Brewers a 4-3 win over Toronto.

Rangers 10, Red Sox 8
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Expo second baseman Jerry Manuel lost his grip on a potential double-play ball after Phil's Gary Matthews put a hard slide on him in the sixth inning Monday in Philadelphia. The Phils won, 3-1.

Red Smith Sweet Science a Lively Art

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Dave Winfield is 29 years old and this is his ninth season in professional baseball. If he plays into his 40th year, he will earn something more than \$20 million, a tidy sum in the estimation of ribbon clerks, garbage collectors and sportswriters. To Sugar Ray Leonard, it is a fish cake.

It is all together possible that by Feb. 3, 1982, the fifth anniversary of his first pro fight, the proprietor of the World Boxing Council's welterweight championship will have collected twice that much in six years.

The handsome young man from Palmer Park, Md., has pocketed something like \$20 million from 30 fights up to now. He may make as much as \$5 million on June 25 when he challenges the Ugandan Dane, Ayub Kalule, for the World Boxing Association junior middleweight title.

If he should beat that unbeaten left-hander, his next match probably would be with the other welterweight champion, Thomas Hearns. There has been talk about that one producing \$10 million for Leonard and \$5 million for Hearns.

If Leonard gets past Detroit's poisonous puncher, chances are the next opponent would be Marvin Hagler, undisputed middleweight champion. There is no counting the dollars such a bout might be worth on closed-circuit television.

For years, promoters and others versed in boxing history feared that the Sweet Science would shrivel and die when Muhammad Ali quit the ring. Now that Ali is gone, the game is livelier than ever on the top level. Gerry Cooney meets Ken Norton May 11. Hagler has a return match with Vito Antonicino, the former middleweight champion, June 13. Then, on June 25, Leonard and Kalule top a card in the Houston Astro dome that the promoter, in a sweat of inspiration, is billing as the Astrowars.

"Wars" is plural because in the same show Hearns fights 15 rounds or less with Pablo Diaz, Pipo Cuevas is with Jorgen Hansen for 10 and another 10-rounder will present the promising 18-year-old, Tony Ayala, against an opponent not yet chosen. Closed-circuit TV has been booked into 150 locations, which accounts for the size of Leonard's possible purse.

Leonard's drawing power was illustrated dramatically in his last match, an undisputed 10-round caper in Syracuse with Larry Bonds, whose name was not exactly a household word. At prices soaked from \$60 a seat down to \$10, it drew 21,000 spectators and did well enough on cable TV to bring Leonard's take to \$750,000 or more.

Perhaps more significant is the fact that six workouts in Syracuse attracted 6,002 spectators. Many were children, with whom Leonard has a special rapport.

On-Flattens
 The Cooney-Norton affair is a major attraction, but undoubtedly the match most fans want to see is the talented Leonard against Hearns, who can flatten an ox with either hand and is proprietor of a left jab that may be the best in the business.

When Hearns detached Cuevas from his intellect and his WBA title last August, it was the job that made it a mismatch. Cuevas, a muscular Mexican with a stern left hook, had won his title in 1976 by taking Angel Espada out in two rounds and had defended it successfully 11 times, rendering 10 challengers obsolete.

Not once in his 5 minutes 39 seconds with Hearns did Pipo land a meaningful punch. The first jab drove him back three or four steps and jabs kept backing him up from then on until a right lead dropped him. He got up and beat the count but his manager sprang into the ring to foment peace.

And Still Champion
 Cuevas still commands a following, especially among Latin Americans in California. In his first fight since losing to Hearns, he sold out the Olympic Auditorium in Los Angeles, and an estimated 5,000 fans who couldn't get in threw a riot. They tried to take the building apart and rip up a TV mobile unit in a van outside. Police had to close the freeway exit near the arena and a hundred squad cars surrounded the hall.

Cuevas stopped Bernardo Prada of Colombia in the second round. His adversary in Houston, Hansen, is a Danish whacker who has been punching faces for pay since 1969. In those 12 years he has been flattened by a phalanx of fighters, but at the age of 38 he holds the European welterweight title.

There is a class of fighters known as "opponents," although you don't hear that term often these days. When a promoter wanted to use a top attraction, the manager would say, "OK, get me an opponent," meaning a journeyman who would be acceptable to the clientele but no great threat to

The Soccer Scene Cup Tensions at Hand

By Rob Hughes
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — The week swarms with World Cup activity. '82, the ultimate venue, remains a year into the unknown, but the spring '81 experience now grips two dozen European aspirants where its burrs. It is now that years of effort, expectation, hope and fear are justified — or buried — now that temperaments are properly examined, now that nations believing in their right to contest the World Cup finals must qualify to get there.

It is, as Scottish League Jock Stein has observed, a time when players compete in working clothes before earning the privilege of donning evening dress. And as the unseasonal blizzards snuffed out countless spring lambs, now Stein's men and hundreds of others are battling for breathing space.

Even West Germany, irrefutably the European master, a team bristling with power, technique and youth, searches for added ingredients. Despite winning the championship a year ago, Germany seeks a leader on the field.

Franz Beckenbauer has been talked about and, with Wednesday's vital game against Austria at the home of his new club in Hamburg, this would have been the time, if ever there was one, for Der Kaiser's return. He isn't on the square, however, as he is in the hands of the other hand, is Paul Breitner, on the other hand, is.

Man of Parts
 Breitner is, arguably, the most intriguing pro on earth. Certainly no other lives on so many committed levels: qualified worker with handicapped children, student of politics from Mao to Lenin to Churchill, linguist, family man (with an adopted colored child), rebel, captain of Bundesliga champion Bayern Munich — and, of late, film actor.

At his home three years ago, he was in the midst of building a two-meter fence to keep the world out and Dino in (Dino, his boxer, had a habit of leaping at other dogs or the man with them). Breitner was then in the midst of a seven-year divorce from the German team.

He was unconcerned, or said he was. "It is not for me to say I want to play again for Germany," he shrugged. "There is no dilemma: I am professional not with words but with my body. It is for the understrainer to say if what I do is for the national team or not."

The then-bundestrainer, Helmut Schoen, had been indebted to Breitner's nerve in scoring the penalty that won the 1974 cup. But he stuck indignantly to his rule that, by "defecting" to Real Madrid, Breitner had put himself beyond the pale and, once returned, had shown no appetite for prolonged, insular training camps.

But Jupp Derwall, Schoen's successor, courted Breitner's experience, his midfield orchestration, and, in the player's 30th year, restores him against an Austrian team riding buoyantly through the qualifying group.

It will not be easy, but Germany should avenge its 1978 defeat and thus join Austria as odds-on Group 1 favorites to qualify.

Group 2 leader Belgium is also moving inexorably, if controversially, toward qualification. A late freekick against Eire, a second half penalty against the Netherlands and gallons of sweat poured out in defense has put the Belgians on top and the same mixture may frustrate the more delicate creative skills of France Wednesday.

Alas, the promise of attractive French youth does not appear to harden, and it may yet struggle to grab the second qualifying spot ahead of the Dutch.

No Group 3 games this week, but in Group 4 England must raise her game considerably to beat a Romanian team that won, 2-1, in Bucharest last October.

East-West Disparity
 How different are the preparations of East and West. Romania bars emigration, insists on the compulsory releases of players for tours and fortnightly training camps, marshals internationals into two clubs (Universitatea Craiova and Steaua Bucharest), and to the words of its cunning supervisor, Stefan Kovacs, "awards privileges which mean just as much as money."

Romania thus arrives at Wembley unchanged, although a little worried about rumormongers after a winter break, while England wrestles with injuries of players overburdened at club level.

Romania's brothers in Hungary, having craftily stayed out of the qualifying rounds until this week, open again Switzerland. Under a new coach, Kalmán Meszoly, Hungary has prepared painstakingly for months, topping it off with a most impressive friendly 3-0 victory over Spain in Valencia.

Group 5 is looking to be an easy passage for Italy (which has a slightly nifty task in Denmark Sunday) and Yugoslavia (which should beat Greece Saturday).

In Group 6, Scotland's working clothes will surely undo Israel in Glasgow. Manager Stein has chosen the most adventurous side yet. "It includes two wingers, from Nottingham Forest and Celtic; it demotes that faithful old warrior Archie Gemmill and, for once, ought to provide the victory its equally faithful 70,000 supporters crave."

Battle in Belfast
 Twenty-four hours later, Northern Ireland and Portugal, each of which denied Scotland at Hampden, attempt to steal ground for the Group 6 qualifying places. Portugal narrowly won its first battle in Lisbon but, for athletes as well as security forces, Belfast is an altogether more unerving arena.

Europe's final Group 7 is as almost private war between East Germany and Poland. Each has devalued the Maltese meat and now takes the gloves off against the other in Poland. East Germany does not have Poland's pedigree, but neither does it have the turmoil of Warsaw or Polish FA, which sent players home for drunken behavior en route to Malta last December. A diplomatic stalemate, perhaps?

But that is the nature of the World Cup. It stops neither for politics nor the misfortunes of medical considerations.

Baseball Roundup

Phillies 3, Expos 1
 In Philadelphia, Dick Ruthven pitched a four-hitter and Pete Rose tripled to key a two-run first-inning outburst. The Phillies to their fourth consecutive victory, a 3-1 triumph over Montreal.

Angels 3, A's 2
 In the American League, in Oakland, Calif., Don Baylor drove in two runs with a sacrifice fly and his first home run of the season as Ken Foye pitched a three-hitter, leading California to a 3-2 victory over the A's who suffered their only second loss in 19 games. Baylor's home run broke a 2-2 tie in the fourth, and Foye made it stand up for his third victory in three decisions. The A's pulled off the first triple play of the American League season in the sixth. With the Angels' John Harris on second base and Ed Ott on first, Baylor lined to shortstop Rob Fico, Fico to second to double off Harris and throw to first to complete the triple play.

Yankees 3, Tigers 1
 In Detroit, Ron Gaudry and Rich Gossage combined on a five-hitter and Bucky Dent capped a three-run seventh with his third home run, enabling New York to defeat the Tigers, 3-1. Detroit's loss streak stands at eight — the team's longest since it dropped 19 in a row in 1975.

Brewers 4, Blue Jays 3
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Baseball Findings

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
AL EAST				
Baltimore	11	5	.688	0
Boston	10	6	.625	1
California	10	6	.625	1
Chicago	9	7	.562	2
Minnesota	8	8	.500	3
New York	7	9	.438	4
Texas	7	9	.438	4
White Sox	6	10	.375	5
Washington	5	11	.312	6
West	4	12	.250	7
AL WEST				
Los Angeles	10	6	.625	0
Atlanta	9	7	.562	1
San Diego	8	8	.500	2
San Francisco	7	9	.438	3
Seattle	6	10	.375	4
St. Louis	5	11	.312	5
Arizona	4	12	.250	6
Colorado	3	13	.188	7
Montreal	2	14	.125	8
Philadelphia	1	15	.062	9
Pittsburgh	1	15	.062	9
Washington	1	15	.062	9
West	1	15	.062	9

Baseball Line Scores

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

Team	Score	Opponent	Score
AL EAST			
Baltimore	5	Chicago	2
Boston	8	Minnesota	3
California	10	White Sox	2
Chicago	5	Washington	2
Minnesota	8	Texas	3
New York	3	Tigers	1
Texas	3	Yankees	1
White Sox	2	Phillies	3
Washington	2	Expos	1
AL WEST			
Los Angeles	10	Arizona	8
Atlanta	9	San Francisco	7
San Diego	8	Seattle	10
San Francisco	7	St. Louis	3
Seattle	10	Rangers	8
St. Louis	3	Mariners	8
Arizona	8	Twins	3
San Francisco	7	Orioles	5
Seattle	10	White Sox	2
St. Louis	3	Phillies	3
Arizona	8	Expos	1
San Francisco	7	Texas	3
Seattle	10	Yankees	3
St. Louis	3	Brewers	4
Arizona	8	Blue Jays	3
San Francisco	7	Rangers	10
Seattle	10	Red Sox	8
St. Louis	3	Mariners	8
Arizona	8	Twins	3
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Seattle	10	White Sox	2
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Arizona	8	Expos	1
San Francisco	7	Texas	3
Seattle	10	Yankees	3
St. Louis	3	Brewers	4
Arizona	8	Blue Jays	3
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Seattle	10	White Sox	2
St. Louis	3	Phillies	3
Arizona	8	Expos	1
San Francisco			

Observer

The Salutation Crisis

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — A friend, as Lyndon Johnson used to say, is "somebody you can go to the well with." Not for an instant would I consider going to the well with Times Square. I certainly wouldn't invite Times Square home to meet the folks. Truth is, whenever I see Times Square on the sidewalk...



Baker

Why then do I receive mail addressed to "Dear Sir or Madam" and "Dear Decision-maker"? Because the United States is undergoing a salutation crisis, that's why. The severity of this crisis is indicated by the "Dear Fellow Angler." I was flattered by this form of address at first, thinking it embraced me in the brotherhood of sharpshooters who know how to work the anglers. It has long been my hope to be greeted as "Dear Fellow Finangler," thus winning membership in that class for which the income-tax laws are written. "Dear Fellow Angler" seemed like a step toward this goal.

This is a plea for publicity for a new book. "Be a columnist and report facts!" it commands. The fact I want to report right now is that I am not a madam of the press.

While I'm at it, let me advise a certain charity which lusters after my bank account that I am not "Dear Friend of the Arts" either. Lord knows, I have tried to be a friend of art, but art has snubbed me for years as a common drudge who sold out to Grub Street. It's too late to extend the band of friendship into my wallet now, I know who my real friends are.

I am concerned about these ill-informed salutations. Naturally there is a letter that catches my eye. "Dear Concerned American," it begins. But no, it is not about the salutation crisis. It comes from a complete stranger who wants me to buy his novel about the Red menace. Apparently he cares not a whit about the salutation menace, although it infects the highest levels of government.

For evidence, I submit Sen. Daniel Moynihan's newsletter. It begins, "Dear Yorker." Does Moynihan believe he now represents York, Pennsylvania? It is everywhere and spreading. An insurance-company scribe writes, "Dear Policy Holder." Can anyone imagine a policy holder being dear to an insurance company in any but the crassest sense of the word? "Dear Collector," begins a vendor of small statuary of a man who has never collected anything in his life but matchbook covers.

A wordsmith for a magazine publisher begins with "Dear Civilized Friend" (my idea of civilization's finest achievement is the 1969 Buick Electra, and a letter from a public-television station starts out with "Dear Viewer," why not "Dear Moneybags"?)

The gun-control lobby that addresses writers as "Dear Potential Handgun Victim" at least knows that I am still alive, which is more than can be said for New York magazine wondering why a subscription hasn't been renewed.

It's author begins, "Dear Silent One." I have received two copies of this letter. They will be forwarded to my late grandfathers.

New York Times Service

By Aljean Hamner

New York Times Service

Jackie Cooper

The Child Who Rose Up Empty And Doesn't Realize It Until It's Too Late

LOS ANGELES — At the age of 8, Jackie Cooper was nominated for an Academy Award as best actor for "The Champ." At 18, he was Joan Crawford's lover. At 28, twice-divorced and washed up in Hollywood, he was trying to carve out a new life on Broadway. At 38, he was a television star. At 48, he was trying to earn his living as a director. At 58, as a successful television director — "I am having fun," he says — "more fun than I've ever had in my life."

His childhood as a movie star, he has made abundantly clear in his recently published autobiography, was not fun. Written with Dick Kleiner, the book "Please Don't Shoot My Dog" gets its title from the trick played on him by his grandmother and by Norman Taurog, the director of "Skippy," the movie that made him a star in 1931. In order to force him to cry for a scene, his dog was dragged off the set and "shot" by a security guard. Even though the dog was miraculously restored to life, the boy remained hysterical for hours until a doctor gave him a sedative.

On the screen, Jackie Cooper was a sturdy little Anglo-Saxon



Cooper in 1934 role.

tyke with a pug nose, a firm chin, and tousled hair. In real life, he was the probably illegitimate son of a frail Italian mother and a Jewish father who went out to get cigarettes one day when Jackie was 2 and never returned. From the time he was 3, his grandmother, whom he remembers with loathing, slapped and pulled him down to the studio gates, where a director might give them \$2 and a box lunch for a day's work as an extra. When he became famous, he was too valuable to roller skate, ride a bicycle or cross the street by himself.

Rationalizing

"Later people tried to rationalize to me that I had gained more than I lost by being a child star," he wrote in his book. "But no amount of rationalization, no excuses, can make up for what a kid loses when he loses his childhood. A normal childhood is abandoned for an early movie career. Everybody knows horror stories about stage mothers. I'm talking now the non-horror story that, in a sense, is even more horrible. I'm talking about the child who rises up empty and doesn't realize it until it's too late."

He has kept his own four children, he says, as far away from the movie business as is possible when growing up in Beverly Hills.

"Barbara and I have been married for 27 years and we lived in the same house for 21 years. When my kids graduated from high school, I put a down payment on a car for each of them. Then they took over the payments. They've made their own way and three of the four are rich in self-esteem."

His own self-esteem came slowly and with pain. "When I was a child, the business man me I did whatever Mommy, the agent or Mr. [Louis B.] Mayer said. At the same time, adults did what I wanted to do. They spoiled me. To me, 'sharing' and 'friendship' were when people did what I wanted. When I was 13, I was having sex two or three

times before 9 a.m. with the 20-year-old girl across the street. Joan Crawford wasn't the only older woman I had an affair with. "Too much too soon," he says, "with measured solemnity, 'impedes the growing-up process. Growing-up didn't start for me until I was 31 and met Barbara. If I hadn't met Barbara, maybe I would have turned to booze or drugs."

Even now, he seems almost pathetically grateful to Barbara Kraus for having married him 27 years ago. Except for one desperate middle-aged fling a few years ago, he has remained contentedly at home and, for their 25th anniversary, bought a full-page ad in the "Los Angeles Forum" — they are both investment \$50 horse players — to express his love.

Old Quarrels

A compact man in faded jeans, a Levi shirt and an authoritarian manner, Jackie Cooper has used his book to rake up old quarrels — including one with Norman Taurog, whom he always suspected was his real father. Taurog, who refused to be interviewed for "Please Don't Shoot My Dog," died April 8, two days before the book was published.

Despite the bitterness of his book, Cooper is rather well liked in Hollywood. "He's an aggressive go-getter who keeps his word," says one of his colleagues. His first attempt to break away from child stardom was to plunge into the Broadway world. His reviews were good in plays like "King of Hearts," in 1954, but, he says, there "was still no sense of self. Because acting was something that had always been done to me. What could I turn to that was my own?"

The answer was to racing. "I started racing automobiles very, very seriously. Winning silver-plated little bowls, beating professionals, gave me a sense of self because it was something I chose for myself. But I was always close to the wire, close to the extent of my talent and, a couple of



Cooper as TV director.

times, beyond my talent, and, luckily, the car landed right side up. . . . In the middle of one race, I was 10 seconds late on a lap and I looked up to see Barbara sobbing and two friends holding her up and I knew that the three of them thought I was dead. The race was only three-fourths over, but I drove in and stopped and I never raced again."

After auto racing came directing. "No one encouraged me to be a director — not my wife, my agent, or my managers. But the sheer joy of acting — of putting on the makeup and holding in my stomach — left me a long time ago." Directing — though it pays less well — is more fun.

On Directing Children

He has just completed "Leave 'em Laughing," a television movie starring Mickey Rooney as a failed clown. It is the story of a man who took in 37 homeless children off the streets of Chicago. He has cast the children mostly with "kids who have never acted before, because they're more real." He looks down at his well-manicured nails and then up again, shyly, and the crumpled-up face of the tow-headed little boy is somehow superimposed on the man's face, as he says, "I'm a lousy director of children. I can't bring out of a kid what I should for the good of my films because I won't lie to them or deceive them or shake the bejezus out of them. I suffer enough because I think they should be out playing, and so I find ways not to make them unhappy."

PEOPLE: Drug Charge Dismissed

Against Sterling Hayden

In Brampton, Ontario, Judge Kenneth Langdon dismissed a charge of possessing hashish against Sterling Hayden after Hayden's lawyer told the court the American actor-writer uses the drug with his doctor's permission as an "organic tranquilizer" to battle alcoholism. Hayden, 65, who lives in Wilton, Conn., and is working on a novel, did not appear in court. He was arrested April 16 after customs officials at Toronto International Airport discovered 10 grams of hashish in his luggage. Defense attorney Edward Greenspan did not contest the charge but argued that a conviction would disrupt Hayden's career because he would be unable to cross international borders to make movies. The judge agreed with the prosecutor that a conviction and a fine was usual in a case that suggested drug exporting. But he said "the severity of the consequences" for Hayden "might outweigh the public interest in the offense." Judge Langdon said Hayden, whose 30 films include "Dr. Strangelove" and "Asphalt Jungle," had only one previous arrest, for a protest in California in 1965. "He has not drawn attention to himself," the court feels he is allowed a first withdrawal, said Langdon. "The result here will be exceptional, but then the defendant is an exceptional man."

Princess Michael of Kent, wife of the queen's cousin, left St. Mark's Hospital in London with the last addition to Britain's royal family, a baby daughter, Lady Gabriella Windsor, 15th in line to the throne. Princess Michael of Kent and her husband have another child, 2-year-old Lord Frederick Windsor. Lady Gabriella was born last Thursday at an announcement from Kensington Palace said the baby's name would be Lady Gabriella Victoria Alexandra Ophelia Windsor. But the family will call her "Gabi," said a spokesman.

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—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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